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1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need or opportunity. This can be done through market research, competitor analysis, and customer feedback.

2. Once a market need is identified, the next step is to develop a product concept. This involves defining the product's features, benefits, and target audience.

3. The third step is to create a detailed product plan. This includes setting goals, establishing timelines, and determining resource requirements.

4. The fourth step is to prototype the product. This involves creating a physical or digital representation of the product to test its functionality and user experience.

5. The fifth step is to seek feedback from potential customers and refine the product based on their input.

6. The sixth step is to launch the product and begin marketing it to the target audience.

7. The seventh step is to monitor the product's performance and make adjustments as needed.

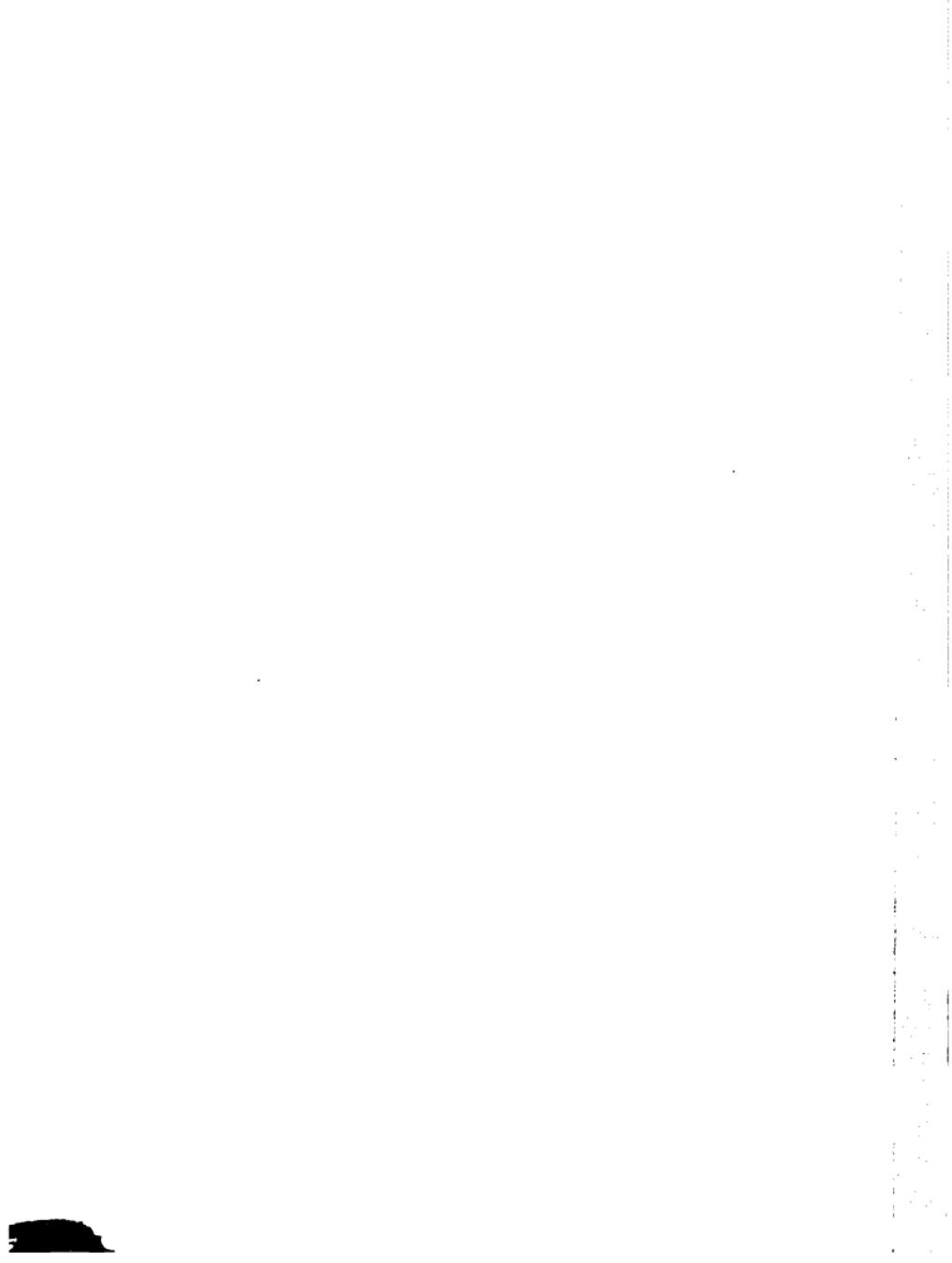
8. The eighth step is to evaluate the product's success and determine if it meets the initial market need.

9. The ninth step is to consider scaling the product or launching it in different markets.

10. The tenth step is to continuously improve the product based on customer feedback and market trends.

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ALDEN'S

OXFORD GUIDE

WITH

KEY-PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY AND CITY,
AND NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

ORIGINALLY COMPILED AND ANNUALLY REVISED

BY EDWARD C. ALDEN.

ONE HUNDREDTH THOUSAND.

Oxford :

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PREFACE TO THIRTIETH EDITION.

(One Hundredth Thousand.)

— • —

HE present edition of this Handbook completes an issue of 100,000 copies. The work has again been thoroughly revised and brought up to date with much fresh information. The "enlarged" edition (price 1s., in cloth) contains a new *Coloured Map of the University and City*, corrected to the present date; also an Appendix entitled "Old Oxford," contributed by a local antiquary, the late Major-Gen. GIBBES RIGAUD, Hon. M.A., Magdalen College; with many additional illustrations, including twelve full-page photographic reproductions.

The visitor will save himself time and trouble by a careful perusal of the short INTRODUCTION (next to the Alphabetical Index), before proceeding to the pages which follow.

For kind permission to reproduce the illustrations on the pages mentioned below, the publishers are indebted to the following:—Messrs. Cassell & Co., pages 7, 9, 13, 47; Messrs. Seeley & Co., pages 37, 51, 88, 105; Messrs. Nelson & Sons, page 112; Messrs. Iliffe & Son, pages 91, 111, 127. The illustrations on pages 2, 39, 40, 49, 55, 64, 67, 99, 125, 130 are from photographs by Messrs. Hills & Saunders; on pages 45, 75, 126 by Messrs. F. Frith & Co.; 71 and 73 by the Photochrom Co., London.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Christ Church (pages 67-76). The following official notice is in force during Long Vacation:—

"There is no thoroughfare through Christ Church. There is no entrance to, nor exit from, the College, except by the Great Gate."

It is therefore no longer possible for visitors to enter Ch. Ch. by the Meadow Buildings, as described in earlier editions. In the present issue the itinerary is re-arranged in accordance with the new regulations.

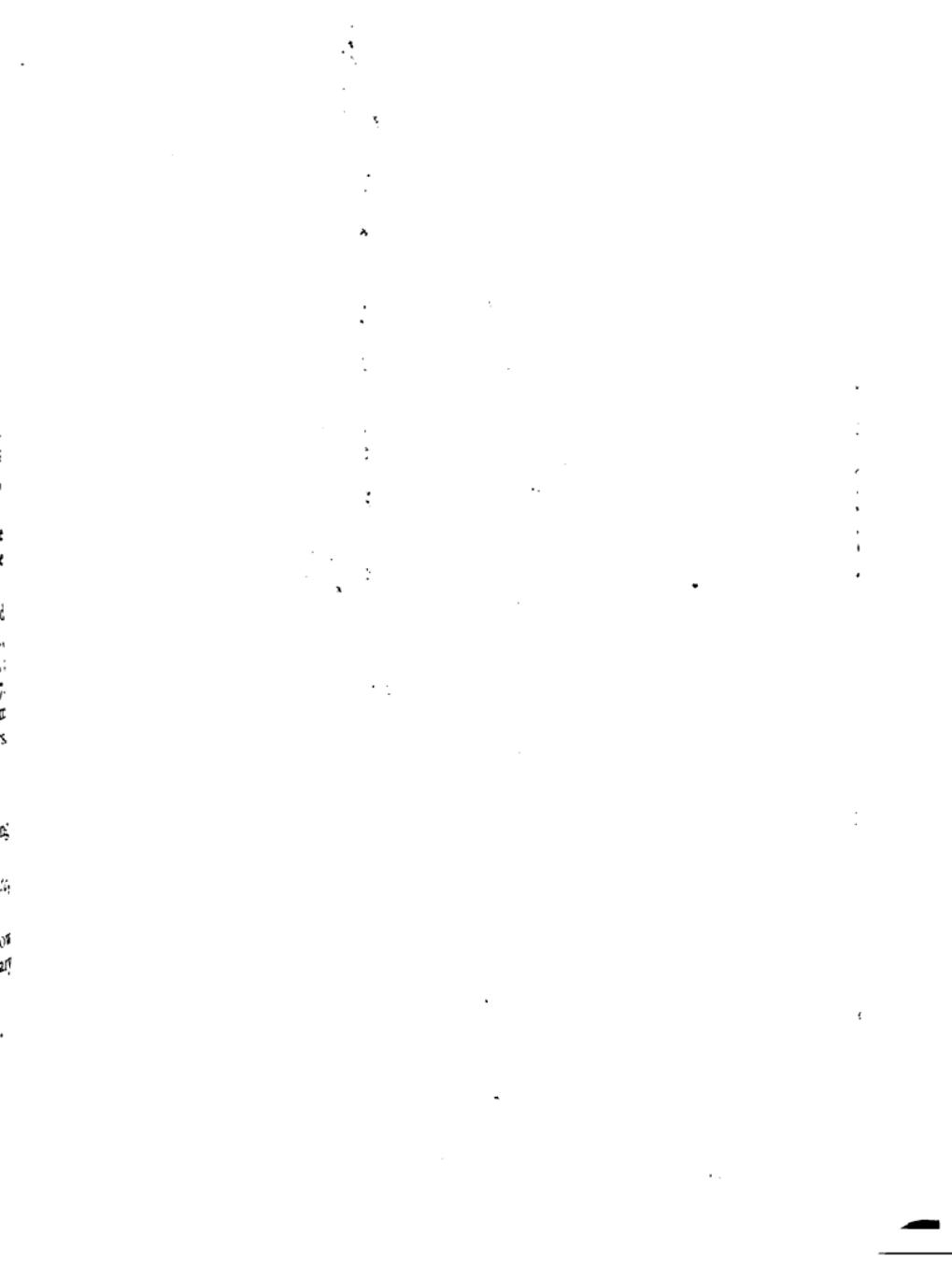
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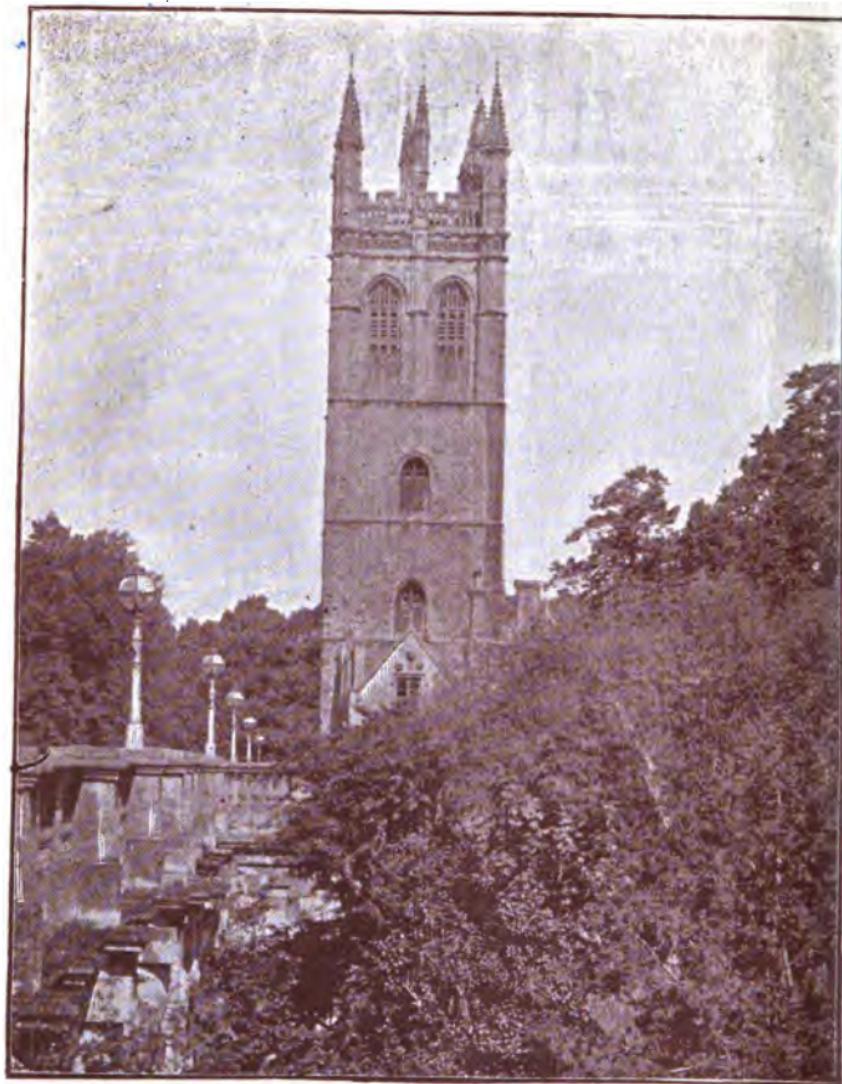
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Frontispiece.

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N.B.—Complete lists of the Heads of Colleges and Halls, Terms, Professors, and chief officers of the University, and the Ministers of the City Churches and Chapels, will be found in *Alden's Oxford Almanack*, published annually, price 1d. [General Index overleaf.]

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INTRODUCTION.

[**Route.—Use of Key-Plan.—Free Sights.—College Chapel Services, &c.**]



ARMS OF THE CITY AND UNIVERSITY.

HIS little Handbook is designed to fill the place of an intelligent companion to the visitor in his tour through Oxford ; giving concise yet exact descriptions of all places of interest, with allusions to their chief historical and biographical associations, and brief notes on salient points of architecture ; devoting a larger proportion of time to the more noteworthy objects. Thus, without attempting to exhaust the innumerable subjects

suggested at almost every step, it has been our endeavour to enable the visitor to gain, and to retain after even the shortest sojourn, a well-defined impression of this ancient and renowned University city.

The Route adopted may be easily traced by following the *numerical order* on the **KEY-PLAN**, which is so placed inside the cover as to be available for constant reference ; *corresponding numbers being attached to the description of places in the Guide*. This system renders it exceedingly easy for the visitor to follow the prescribed route (which is recommended), while it also enables him readily to take any independent course he may please, according to the longer or shorter time at his disposal. Experience has proved that this simple arrangement is of much more real service than any complicated and confusing attempt to suggest a number of alternative routes.

The use of the Key-Plan will be much facilitated by remembering that, as in a map, the *North* is at the *top* and the *South* at the *bottom*. There ought not to be the slightest difficulty in determining one's whereabouts in a city like Oxford, with its numerous Churches and Collegiate Chapels *all standing due East and West* ; and if, bearing this in mind, the visitor will note our frequent references to the points of the compass (N. E. S. W.) he cannot possibly mistake his way. In the larger MAP, at the end of the shilling edition, the main routes are distinctly coloured.

Free Sights.—This Guide was the first to point out that, as a general rule, what is most worth seeing in Oxford is freely accessible to visitors. Not infrequently, a group of strangers may be seen peeping with timid gaze through

the gateway of some College, hesitating to step across the threshold lest they should be guilty of trespass, and little dreaming that the beauties beyond the portals are ‘theirs to enjoy.’ Let it be remembered, then, that the quadrangles and river-side walks of Magdalen (17) and Christ Church (28-31), * the Botanic Garden (16), the charming gardens of New College (12), St. John’s (55), Worcester (45), Trinity (61), Wadham (8), Balliol (60), Exeter (62) (from 2 to 7), and the extensive walks in and beyond the Parks (*page 21*), are by the kindness of the authorities open *free* to visitors. Among other places of interest open *free* during the hours mentioned in the Guide, are Christ Church Cathedral (29), and the Chapels of Keble College (10), New College (12), Magdalen (17), All Souls (19), Merton (26), Trinity (61), and Exeter (62); the University Museum (9), and the new Indian Institute (7a); while at the Bodleian Library and Camera (6, 21), the Sheldonian Theatre (1), Divinity School and Convocation House (3, 4), Ashmolean Museum and University Galleries (56ii), New Schools (14a), Christ Church Hall, Library, Picture Gallery, and “Great Tom” (*see pages 67-76*), the Hall and Library of Keble College (10), &c., a very trifling fee only is demanded. † In the Colleges, no objection is offered to a quiet walk through the quadrangles; but should an inspection of the interior of Chapels (with the exceptions above mentioned), Halls, or Libraries be desired, application should be made to the gate porter, who will expect a small gratuity.

The hours of Divine Service at the College Chapels accessible to strangers are given on *pages 24* (New Coll.), 35 (Magdalen), 71 (Christ Church), and 96 (St. John’s). With the exception of Christ Church (Cathedral), the College Chapel services are suspended during the vacations.

If the visitor has but a very short time to spare, his best course will be to run through the *first half* of this book, seeing No. 1, 12, 17, 20, without fail; taking if possible a look at No. 6, 21, 26, 28 to 31. Another important group—55 to 62 inclusive—lies within easy distance of the chief hotels. It is, however, extremely difficult to suggest any course suitable for a flying visit to such a city as Oxford, whose store of varied attractions will repay the sustained attention of many days. The **Table of Hours** facing the Key-Plan will aid in economising time.

Tram Cars now run at *Penny Fares* on the following routes, to and from “Carfax”:—1. The Railway Stations, via Queen-street; 2. Cowley-road, via High-street; 3. Summertown, via St. Giles’-street and Banbury-road; 4. Kingston-road via Beaumont-street; 5. New Hincksey, via St. Aldate’s-street.

Omnibuses run from the W. end of Broad-street (the “starting-point” mentioned on next page) via Holywell and Carfax alternately, to Iffley (p. 127) (fares 1d. and 2d.). Omnibuses also run from Carfax to Summertown, via Woodstock-road, at frequent intervals.

* The figures within parentheses, wherever occurring in these pages, refer to the numbers on the Plan, and to their corresponding *paragraphs* in the Guide.

† See the Time-Table on the first page of this book, facing the Key-Plan.

Alden's Oxford Guide



ROCARDO, NORTH GATE.

THE visitor is recommended to take as his starting-point the central spot (marked O on the KEY-PLAN which will be found at the beginning of this book), where the main thoroughfare running north and south is crossed by the line of George-street and Broad-street from west to east. This point being midway between the Randolph and Clarendon Hotels, strangers staying at either of those well-known hostelries will find it the most convenient starting-place for the tour through the city in which we now propose to conduct them.

[This starting-point is most directly reached from the Railway Stations via Hythe Bridge-street and George-street. Should the visitor, however, make his entrance into the city by the *Tramway* route, via Park-End-street, New-road, and Queen-street (see Plan), he can alight at "Carfax," marked X in Plan. From Carfax a walk of two minutes down Corn-Market-street, due N., will bring him to the point above mentioned, which is quite easily recognisable as lying just beyond St. Michael's Church (66), whose plain square tower is the first prominent object which meets the eye looking northward from Carfax.]

Here we find ourselves at once on historic ground. A few yards southward, the North Gate of the city* formerly spanned the

* See illustration. Further particulars are given in the chapter "Old Oxford," appended to our Shilling Edition. Our publishing house—hence called "Bocardo Press"—occupies the site of the bastion on the right of the view, opposite St. Michael's tower.

road, close to the ancient tower of St. Michael's Church, which still remains (see 66).* From the window of "Bocardo"—as the prison over the gateway was called—Cranmer is said to have witnessed the martyrdom of Ridley and Latimer, which took place outside the N. wall, 16th Oct., 1555. As we walk down Broad-street presently we shall find the traditional site marked by a flat cross in the



(7)

BROAD STREET.

(1)

(62)

roadway, just at the foot of the first electric-lamp post. The beautiful Memorial Cross erected in honour of the martyrs will be seen in due course (58), or it can be visited at once if preferred.

The most comprehensive idea of the manifold attractions of Oxford is to be gained by a bird's-eye view from some central and lofty position, whence the visitor may survey the whole city at a glance, and make his choice of the objects to which he will give closer inspection at his leisure. This choice can readily

* The figures within parentheses throughout this work refer to the consecutive numbers prefixed to the paragraphs which describe the various places, and correspond with their respective positions on the KEY-PLAN.

be exercised ; for although for convenience' sake a certain route is prescribed in the following pages, yet by the arrangement of attaching to each place on the Key-Plan a consecutive number corresponding with the description, the visitor is enabled with perfect ease to take any independent course he may prefer. On the other hand, one who has but an hour to spend in Oxford will do well to devote a portion of it to the comprehensive survey now suggested.

Such a *Bird's-Eye View* may be obtained either from the Radcliffe Library (No. 21) or the Sheldonian Theatre (No. 1). The latter affords a post of observation which is high and dry, and easy of access in all weathers.

We begin our walk, therefore, by starting at once in an eastward direction down Broad-street (see Key-Plan). Here we pass Balliol, Trinity, and Exeter Colleges, which we reserve for future inspection (see 60, 61, 62), our immediate object being to reach the

1. Sheldonian Theatre,* and mount the easy flight of stairs leading to the cupola on the roof. The view from this octagonal chamber presents a beautiful panorama which will surprise and delight the visitor who gains from it his first impression of this city of pinnacles and groves. We will briefly describe the scene from each of the eight windows, advising the visitor to trace the places by their numbers on the *Plan* and the *Key* which faces it.

From the window looking due *south* (on our right hand at top of staircase), we have an unbroken view of academic and ecclesiastical buildings, the most prominent of which are the grand dome of the Radcliffe Camera (21) and the fine church of St. Mary-the-Virgin (20) ; beyond these are the tower of Merton College (26), the elms of the Broad Walk, the tower and spire of Christ Church Cathedral (29), the Belfry Tower, Dining Hall (30), and "Tom" Tower (31), partly hidden by the steeple of St. Martin and All Saints' (65) ; while in the foreground may be traced the roofs of the Bodleian Library (6), Brasenose (22), Lincoln (64), and Jesus (63) Colleges. From the next window to the right, beginning with the tower of St. Martin and All Saints' (65) we see the spire of St. Aldate's Church (32), the roofs and lanterns of the new Municipal Buildings (35), the hall of Pembroke College (33), and further to the right the plain square tower of Carfax (36) ; while closer at hand are the Bodleian (6), the

* The Sheldonian is approached from Broad-street through a small doorway between the fourth and fifth of the seventeen grotesque stone busts on pedestals ; and the building itself is entered by a door on the E. side (to the left of our engraving on page 4). Opens at 10 ; closes at 6 in summer, 5 in spring, and 4 in winter ; fee 3d. The painted ceiling (described on page 6) was carefully restored in 1900-1, by Mr. R. Nairn and Mr. Morrill, of the Dublin and London National Galleries, under the direction of Professor Church.

library, new buildings, hall, quadrangle, entrance tower, and chapel of Exeter College (62), the high-pitched roof and slender spirelet of the latter being most conspicuous objects. From the *third* (west) window we catch a glimpse (behind the chapel of Exeter College) of the tower battlements of St. Peter-le-Bailey Church (39), next to which are the roofs of the Union Society's Rooms (42), and the slender spire of the Wesley Memorial Church (40). Next come the plain old Saxon tower of St. Michael's (66), and the gables and lantern of the High School for Boys, with the new buildings of the Y.M.C.A. opposite. The trees in the distance cover the ancient Castle mount (see 69), and the Berkshire hills form a background to the whole. The *fourth* window

gives us an excellent view of Broad-street, looking west ; the nearest building on the left being the old Ashmolean (2), adjoining the north front of Exeter College (62) ; on the right is the south front of Balliol College (60), with its chapel and hall, near to which are the chapel and gardens of Trinity College (61). Behind Balliol rise the roofs of the Randolph Hotel (57) and the Taylor Institution (56) ; further in the rear are the campanile of St. Barnabas Church (49) and the chimney-shaft of the University Press (48). To the right are the entrance towers, garden front, and garden of St. John's College (55), S. Aloysius' Roman Catholic Church (53), Radcliffe



THE SHELDONIAN THEATRE.

Observatory (50) and Infirmary (53), and St. Giles's Church (54). From the *fifth* or north window, especially in summer and autumn, a scene of unrivalled beauty presents itself. Below us lie gardens and groves, rich with varying verdure, the "pleasaunces" of St. John's (55), Trinity (61), and Wadham (8) ; while beyond these are seen (*left*) the spire of SS. Philip and James' Church (51) and (*right*) the grand façade of the University Museum (9) ; between them the red brick of Keble College (10), with its lofty chapel, peeping here and there through the clustering trees. Nearer, on the right, we get a good view of Wadham College (8), its regular front and general plan being clearly defined. Its chapel is best seen from the *sixth* window ; from which also we notice the entrance to Holywell-street, marked by the domed turret of the Indian Institute

(7a); beyond which are Manchester College (76) on the right and Mansfield (75) on the left, behind Wadham; whilst at our feet is the roof of the old Clarendon Building (7). The *seventh* (east) window shows the Cherwell walk, leading out of the Parks, and the picturesquely situated Church of Holy Cross, Holywell (14b), backed by Headington hill. Nearer are New College lane, with Hertford College (11) on the right, the new Robinson tower and old belfry tower and chapel of New College (12) embowered in the foliage of its gardens; the grove of Magdalen (17); and beyond all, the heights of Shotover; while the Clarendon (7) and the old Schools (5) form a foreground to the picture. From the *eighth* window we see the ancient church of St. Peter-in-the-East (13); the Schools tower (5) facing us on the east side of the Schools Quadrangle; between this and the twin towers of All Souls (19) is Magdalen Tower (17) in the distance; and then the two low towers of University College (18), and the roofs of the New Examination Schools (14a). The houses beyond are situated on the Iffley-road in the S.E. suburb. The line of the High street can easily be traced, from Magdalen (17) on the left to Carfax tower (36) on the right.*

This chamber has recently been renovated, and all traces of the innumerable initials and other inscriptions which formerly disfigured its walls have happily been obliterated.

Descending, we pass through a large room originally occupied by the University Printing Press. The spacious floor is laid over the flat ceiling of the Theatre, which is sustained by enormous beams. Another descent brings us to the "Undergraduates' Gallery," from which we gain a good idea of the capacity of the building. At the annual *Encænia*, or Commemoration, this gallery is crowded chiefly with junior members of the University; the galleries beneath are filled with "dons" and ladies; the area is densely packed with graduates and strangers provided with tickets; while the Creweian oration in commemoration of Founders and Benefactors is delivered, prize compositions are recited from the "rostra," and the honorary degree of D.C.L. is conferred by the Vice-Chancellor on such men of eminence as have been selected for the distinction.

* Should the visitor from any cause be unable to see the panorama from the Sheldonian described above, he will have another opportunity of a Bird's-Eye View from the gallery of the Radcliffe "Camera," which will be visited in due course (see No. 21).

The Theatre was built in 1664-9 by Sir Christopher Wren, at the cost of Abp. Sheldon, then Chancellor of the University, to provide a more suitable building for these exercises, which had formerly been conducted in St. Mary's Church (20), as well as to accommodate the University Press, which was set up under the galleries and in the roof. From this date till the removal of the press to the Clarendon Building (7), books printed by the University bore as a vignette on their title-pages a view of the Sheldonian Theatre.

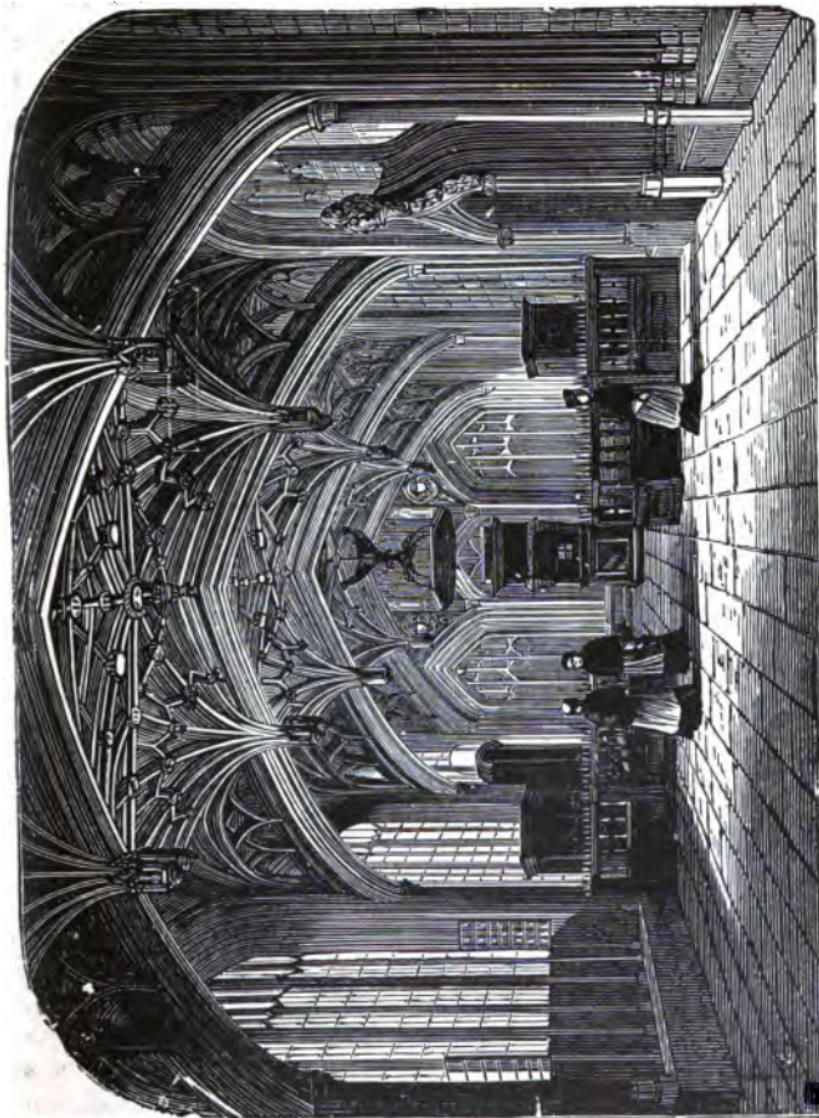
The design of the building was suggested by the ancient Theatre at Marcellus at Rome ; and its arrangements are so ingenious that it will hold nearly 4,000 persons. The flat ceiling is in imitation of a canvas covering over gilt cords stretched from side to side. It was painted by Robert Streeter, serjeant-painter to Charles I, and allegorically represents an apotheosis of the Arts and Sciences, surrounding a central figure of Truth, from whose presence Envy, Rapine, and Ignorance are ignominiously hurled. On the walls are portraits of the founder (Archbp. Sheldon), the architect (Sir Christopher Wren), Baron Crewe, and the Duke of Ormond. A fine organ (by Willis ; front designed by Mr. T. G. Jackson), erected in 1877 in the S. gallery, is frequently used in illustration of the public lectures of the Professor of Music which are delivered here, as well as at public performances of local musical societies. Close by (W.) is

2. The Old Ashmolean, built in 1682 for the reception of a collection of curiosities presented to the University by Sir Elias Ashmole. The natural history and anthropological objects were a few years since removed to the New Museum (9) ; and the remaining portion of the collection was in 1894 transferred to new and spacious rooms at the University Galleries (56), under which heading they will be found described. The apartments thus vacated are now occupied by the compilers of the great English Dictionary, and the University School of Geography.

In the rear of the Sheldonian Theatre, facing its S. front, is

3. The Divinity School (open 9 to 5, *fee 3d.*) Begun in 1445 at the expense of the University, for academic exercises in Divinity, it was completed, with the Library above (6), by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, in 1480. Passing through the *Proscholium*,*

* Its popular name "the Pig-market" is said to be a survival of the base use to which it was degraded in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII.



THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

we enter by a finely moulded Perpendicular doorway a noble room with arched stone roof, elaborately groined in every bay, and adorned with bosses rendered extremely interesting by their carved work, forming heraldic bearings and a vast variety of elegantly composed monograms. The windows on either side, once "richly dight" with glass of varied hues, were despoiled by the reformers of Edward VI's reign, when the whole building fell into decay.

Some exciting scenes were enacted here during the tragic reign of Mary. On the 30th September, 1555, Latimer and Ridley were cited to appear in the Divinity School before commissioners appointed by Cardinal Pole, to answer for "sundry erroneous opinions" openly maintained by them in Oxford. In 1625 the House of Commons met in the Divinity School, when driven from London by the ravages of the plague. Still later, during the Civil War, it was used as a storehouse and armoury. Towards the close of the 17th century the building was completely restored by Sir Christopher Wren, who also opened a door on the N. side for the accommodation of processions into the Theatre (see page 5). The rostra, or pulpits, shown in our engraving, are now removed to the new Examination Schools (14a). A door at the W. end of the room gives access to

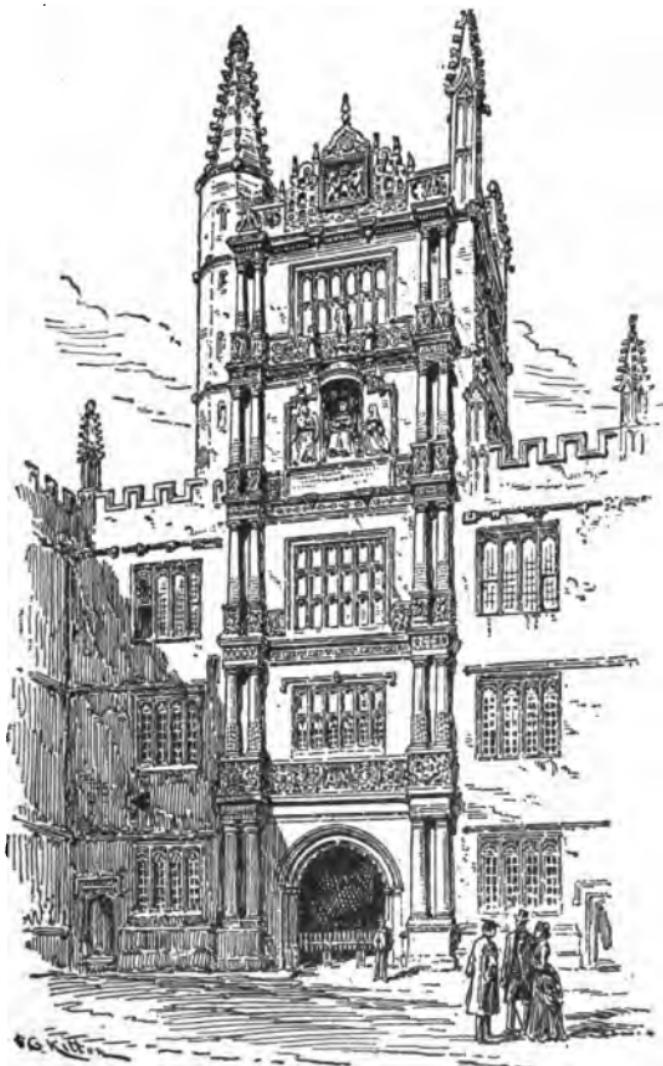
4. The Convocation House, built (with the rooms above, forming an addition to Duke Humphrey's Library) at the cost of the University, under the Chancellorship of Archbp. Laud, and opened Oct. 30, 1640. It is used for the transaction of business by the Convocation of the University.

The scene in this room on "Degree days," at the ceremony of conferring degrees upon students, is one of great interest. Adjoining is the *Apodyterium*, or robing-room, used also as the Chancellor's Court-room : it contains fine portraits of Lords Eldon and Stowell. Returning through the Divinity School, we find ourselves in the

5. Old Schools Quadrangle, built 1439, rebuilt 1613-18.

Although the rooms on the ground floor still retain over the doorways the names of the "faculties," they have long ceased to be used for teaching purposes ; but the public examination of students was carried on here until 1882, when the opening of the New Examination Schools (14a) enabled the University to devote these rooms to the much needed enlargement of the Bodleian (6).

Immediately facing us on our entrance to this court is a picturesque bit of Renaissance, the **Schools Tower**, mediaeval



THE SCHOOLS TOWER OF FIVE ORDERS.

in general character, but ornamented with columns of five orders of Classic architecture, grouped in pairs—Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite—and a sculptured figure of James I.

The architect of the tower was Thomas Holt, who died in 1624. It was thoroughly and faithfully restored a few years ago at the cost of £6,000.

6. The Bodleian Library (*Bibliotheca Bodleiana*) is approached by a small doorway in the S.W. corner of the quad. The principal rooms are reached by a quaint staircase of shallow steps.

Open daily (with exceptions), 9 till 5, April to July ; after July till 4 or earlier dusk ; *fee*, 3d. Readers may obtain free access on satisfactory recommendation.

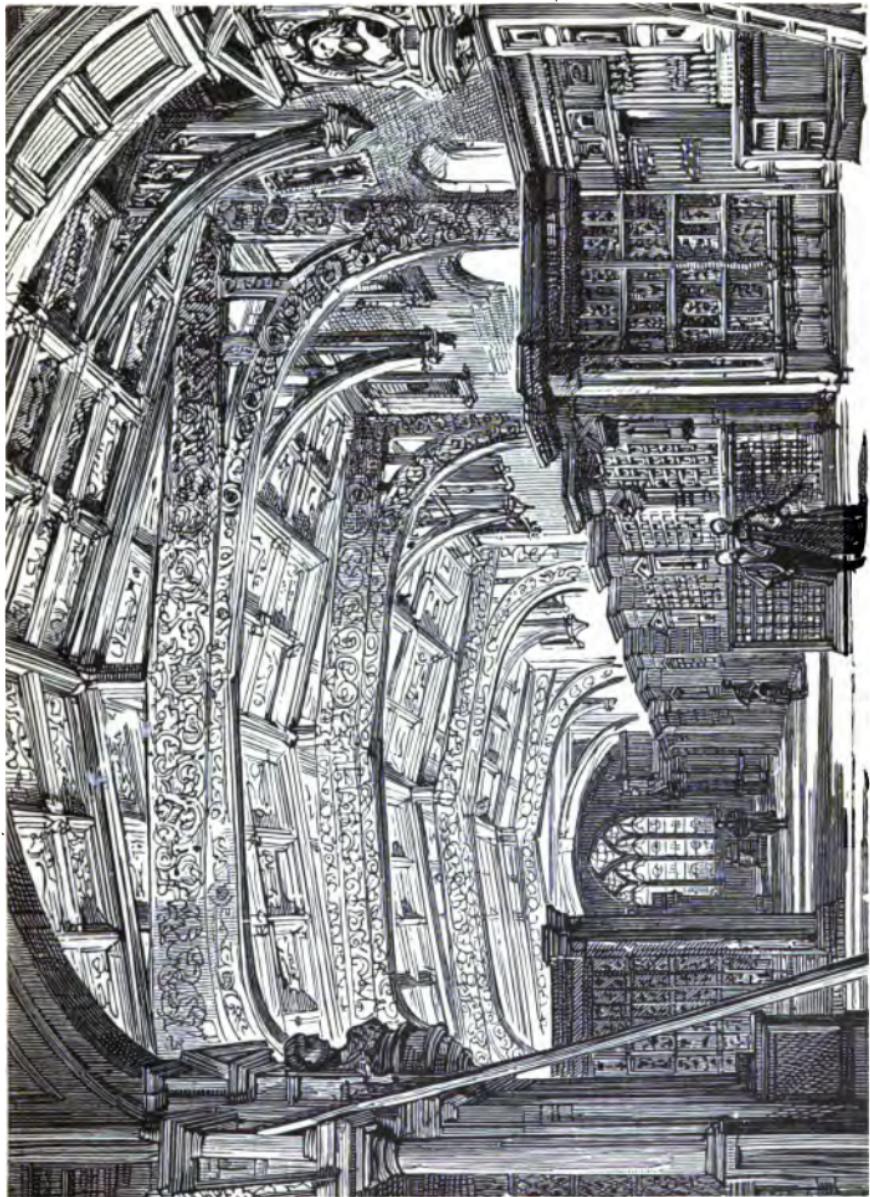
The most ancient portion of this library, over the Divinity School (3), was founded by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV, and built 1445-88. In 1550 the King's Commissioners despoiled it of books, and in 1556 the University disfurnished it. In and after 1598 Sir Thomas Bodley refitted and restored it, and in 1610-12 added the E. wing (the portion first entered). Thirty years later another wing was added W., the Convocation House (4) forming its lower floor. The Tercentenary of Bodley's Library was celebrated on Oct. 8th and 9th, 1902.

"Directly we enter we are struck by the stillness and solemnity that reign around, helped by the dim light, the windows with painted glass, the ponderous shelves, the illuminated missals, the graduates or attendants conversing in low whispers or moving quietly about. For reading purposes the library is as free and as good as the library of the British Museum ; with the advantages that you may be seated in front of a window commanding a beautiful *garden* prospect, that your armchair is not disturbed, that books are allowed to accumulate around you, and that you are not obliged to return them to the care of the custodian on leaving the library. The visitor will not fail to notice the portraits in the upper library, and especially to cast a grateful look at the fine portrait of Bodley. He will see the exercise books used by Edward VI and Elizabeth when children, and, close by, the autographs of distinguished visitors." Among the countless objects of interest here displayed in glass cases will be seen the *Shelley Collection*, presented in 1893, consisting of autograph poems, portraits, and other relics.

The Bodleian contains about 650,000 bound volumes, including over 30,000 volumes of manuscripts and other rich literary treasures. (The number of separate title-pages is probably near 1½ million.) Moreover, by a grant from the Stationers' Company, dated 1610, now merged in a Copyright Act, it enjoys the right to a copy of every work published in this country. Number of items acquired by the Library in the year 1903 :—By gift or exchange, 13,986; under Copyright Act, 52,449; new purchases, 7,308; second-hand, 706; total, 74,449; a total exceeding by 7,602 the highest previous record.

Before descending the staircase, we ascend a few steps to the right, and enter the **Picture Gallery**, which usually remains open for an hour after the Library is closed. It contains a great number of portraits of University bene-

DUKE HUMPHREY'S LIBRARY, BODLEIAN.



factors, by Holbein, Vandyck, Lely, &c.; besides many curiosities: among them a chair made out of Drake's ship, with an inscription by the poet Cowley, some admirable models of ancient temples, &c., and the writing desk of the great Lord Clarendon. Here are busts of Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Isaac Newton, the great Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Albany, Rev. F. W. Robertson, Mr. Gladstone, and the late Master of Balliol (by Mr. Hope Pinker). *Shelley's guitar*, the gift of Mr. E. A. Silsbee, of Salem, Mass., was added June 21, 1898. Among recent acquisitions is a beautifully embroidered *Pall*, formerly used in St. Mary's Church (20) at University services in commemoration of King Henry VII; also a collection of copies of *Japanese Coins*.

Descending to the quadrangle, we find at the next door on our right (formerly the Natural Philosophy School) the **Hope Collection of Engraved Portraits**, removed from the Radcliffe Camera, together with the *Sutherland Collection* from the Bodleian. Open free to students from 11 till 1 and 2 till 4 (Saturday 11 to 1 only). The carved stone heads which were in 1901 placed over the doorways surrounding this quadrangle, represent eminent persons connected with the University of Oxford or with its studies. Beginning at the old *Museum Arundelianum* in the N.W. corner they are as follows:—Plato and Aristotle; The Lady Margaret (mother of Henry VII) and William Tyndale; Bp. Fox of Winchester and Cardinal Wolsey; Sir Thomas More and Dean Colet [here comes the tower]; William Camden and John Selden; Linacre and Sir H. Savile; Archbishop Laud and Lord Clarendon; Duke Humphrey and Sir Thomas Bodley. The carving was executed by Mr. E. E. Hammond, under the direction of Messrs. Farmer and Brindley.

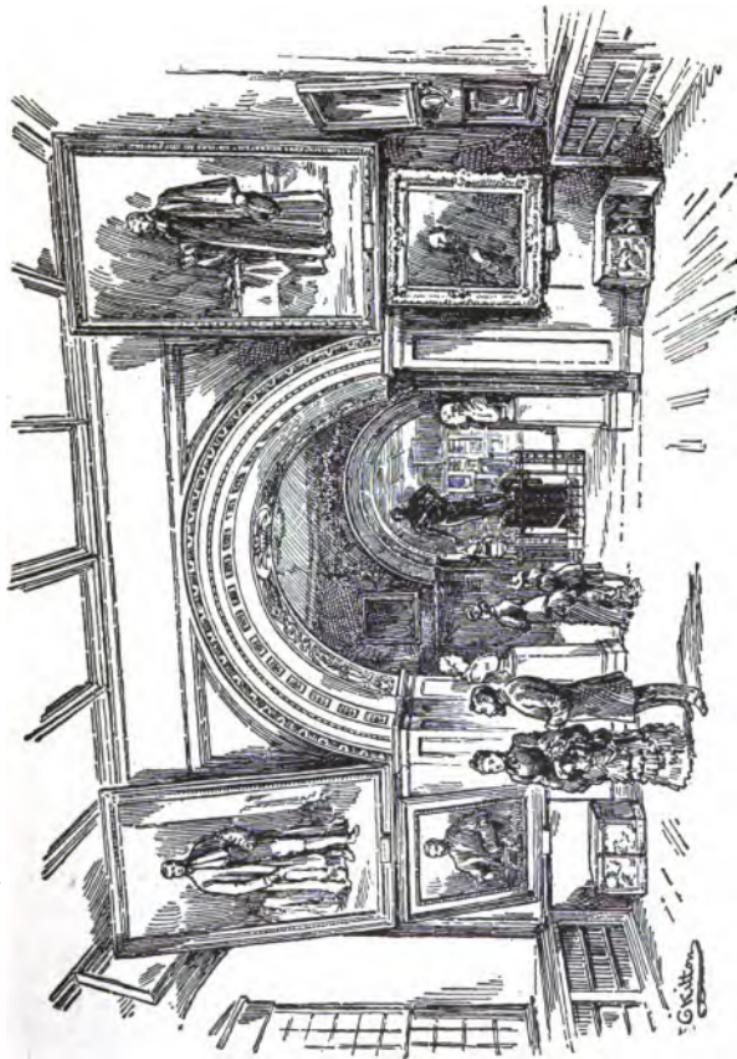
Leaving the Schools quadrangle by a passage on its N. side, and crossing an open court, we pass into Broad Street through

7. The Clarendon Building, completed in 1713, partly from the profits of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," the copyright of which was presented to the University by his son.

To this building the Printing Press of the University was removed from its original quarters in the Sheldonian (1), and here it remained until 1830, when the present Printing Office (47) was erected. Its apartments are now used as offices for various Delegacies connected with the University. Descending a flight of steps beneath the lofty classic portico and crossing Broad-street, the visitor will notice the fine effect of the whole cluster of buildings he has just left. If he takes a few paces southward, towards the E. front of the Schools, he will get an anticipatory glimpse of another beautiful architectural group (see Nos. 20, 21.) The new building facing Broad-street at its E. end is the

7a. Indian Institute, designed by Mr. Basil Champneys in the style of the English Renaissance, with some oriental details.

The portion at first completed (occupying less than half the entire site) was opened by the Vice-Chancellor on the 14th Oct., 1884. On a brass tablet in the



THE PICTURE GALLERY, BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

Lord Derby (late Chancellor). Earl Pembroke. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart.
Dean Stanley. (Chancellor, 1616—1530). Sir Kenelm Digby.

entrance lobby is a Sanskrit inscription, deeply incised, of which the following is a translation : " This building, dedicated to Eastern Sciences, was founded for the use of Aryas (Indian and Englishmen) by excellent and benevolent men desirous of encouraging knowledge. The high-minded Heir-Apparent, named Albert Edward, son of the Empress of India, himself performed the act of inauguration. The ceremony of laying the memorial stone took place on Wednesday, the 18th lunar day of the dark half of the month of Vaisakha, in the Samvat year 1939 (=Wednesday, May 2, 1883). By the favour of God may the learning and literature of India be ever held in honour : and may the mutual friendship of India and England constantly increase." The institution owes its origin mainly to the advocacy and exertions of the eminent Sanskrit Professor (the late Sir M. Monier-Williams, K. C. I. E.), who thus described its objects : " The work of fostering and facilitating Indian studies in this University ; the work of making Englishmen, and even Indians themselves, appreciate better than they have done before the languages, literature, and industries of India ; the work of qualifying young Englishmen for Indian careers, and of qualifying young Indians, who come to us for training and instruction, to serve their own country in the most effective manner." Among the means by which these objects are sought to be attained, are : a *Museum*, illustrating the industries, products, natural history, and religious and social life of India ; a *Library* of Oriental books, MSS., &c. ; Lecture-rooms, Reading-rooms, &c. The west front was opened on June 2nd, 1894, and the completed Museum and New Library on July 1st, 1896, by Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India.

The Library is open in Term from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. and from 5 to 6 p.m. ; in Vacation from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Museum is open from 10 till 6 during Summer Term, and till 4 at other times. Visitors are admitted on application to the officer in charge, and writing their names and addresses in the visitors' book. The Institute is entirely closed from Aug. 16th to Sept. 14th.

Proceeding up Parks-road, we pass on the left St. Stephen's House (7b), founded in 1876 for the training of candidates for Holy Orders, especially for the work of Foreign Missions ; and on the right is the principal front of



8. Wadham College, founded by Nicholas Wadham and Dorothy his wife, on the site of an old priory of Augustinian Friars : the first stone was laid on 31st July, 1610.

Its buildings afford one of the finest examples of this period : the Garden front especially being of unusual merit. Through the stone-vaulted gateway we enter a spacious quadrangle ; on the E. side of which (facing us) is the Chapel with ante-chapel, a fine well-proportioned structure : the glass in its east window is by Bernard Van Ling, 1620. The roof and tabernacle work are "modern

Gothic," *cir. 1834*. The new organ gallery and organ case are from designs by Mr. Jackson ; and there has recently been added an old Communion Table of carved oak (*temp. Eliz.*) from Ilminster Church, Somerset, where Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham once worshipped. The Hall adjoining has a handsome screen and lofty timber roof, and contains a large collection of portraits, the most recent of which are those of Bp. Johnson of Calcutta and the late Bp. Walsham How, presented by subscription in 1897 ; over the entrance are sculptured figures of the founders and King James I. Corresponding with the Chapel, and communicating with the Hall by a cloister, is the *Library*. The other sides of the quadrangle comprise lodgings for the warden, fellows, and undergraduates. The Garden is entered through a passage at the left-hand corner : though small comparatively, it possesses many beauties, and affords a picturesque view of the Chapel, Library, &c.

Amongst the eminent members of this college were Admiral Blake, Sir Christopher Wren, Sydenham, Speaker Onslow, Harris, author of the "Hermes," Lord Chancellor Westbury, and others. John Wilkins (Cronwell's brother-in-law), one of the founders of the Royal Society, was elected Warden in 1652. Of recent names, those of the late Prof. Beesley and Dean Church, Frederic Harrison and T. G. Jackson, R.A., are among the best known.

Leaving Wadham College, and pursuing our course northward by a pleasantly shaded path, with the gardens of Wadham on the right and those of Trinity (61) and St. John's (55) on the left, we suddenly come upon the stately pile known as

9. The University Museum, from the designs of Messrs. Dean and Woodward, opened in 1860.* This Museum is much more than a mere collection of curiosities ; it is one of the most comprehensive and complete institutions in the world for the teaching and study of the Natural Sciences. Its objects are thus briefly summarized by the late Sir Henry Acland† :—

"First, to give the learner a general view of the planet on which he lives, of its constituent parts, and of the relations which it occupies as a world among worlds ; and, secondly, to enable him to study, in the most complete scientific manner, any detailed portion which his powers qualify him to grasp. The departments to which are assigned, for mutual aid and easy interchange of reference and comparison, a common habitation under one roof, are Astronomy, Geometry, Experimental Physics with their Mathematics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine. For the illustration

* * Admission from 10 till 2, 6d. : 2 till 4, 3d. (Free to members of the University and persons accompanied by an M.A.). Free on Thursdays and Saturdays, 2 till 4.

† "The Oxford Museum." By H. W. Acland, M.D., and John Ruskin, M.A. (Reprinted 1893.)

of Nature the student requires four things : first, a work-room, where he may practically see and work for himself ; secondly a lecture-room, where he may see and be taught that which by himself he can neither see nor learn ; and, as an adjunct to these, a room for more private study for each ; thirdly, general space for the common display of illustrative specimens, so placed as to be convenient for reference and comparison between all the different branches ; and lastly, a library, in which whatever has been done, or is now doing, in the science of this and other periods and countries, may be conveniently ascertained."

The principal collections are arranged in a spacious quadrangle covered by a glass roof, supported on cast iron columns with wrought iron ornaments, representing, in the large spandrels between the arches, interwoven branches of lime, chestnut, sycamore, walnut, palm, and other trees ; and in the capitals of the columns and the trefoils of the girders, leaves of elm, briar, water lily, passion flower, ivy, holly, &c. An open arcade of two storeys, surrounding the central court, furnishes ready means of communication between the several departments and their collections in the area.

On the ground floor this arcade comprises 33 piers and 30 shafts : and in the upper corridor there are 33 piers and 95 shafts. Thus the court is surrounded by 125 shafts and 191 capitals and bases. The shafts were carefully selected, under the direction of a former eminent professor of Geology (J. Phillips, F.R.S.), as examples of the most important rocks of the British Islands : and the capitals are beautifully carved representations of natural objects. Thus, to quote Professor Phillips, "this is not a haphazard collection of pretty stones crowned by pretty flowers, but a selection of marbles and sculptures intended to illustrate points of some interest and importance in science and art."



STATUE OF LORD BACON.

On the ground floor are statues of men eminent in natural science. Her late Majesty Queen Victoria presented statues of Francis Bacon (the first of the modern school), Galileo, Newton, Leibnitz, and John Hunter, the last of which was unveiled by the Princess Christian, May 30, 1886. The statue of Dr. Thos. Sydenham (given by the Warden and two fellows of All Souls) was unveiled by the late Lord Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1894 : and that of Darwin, the gift of Prof. Poulton, was added June 14, 1899. Among the collections in the area is a case of *Precious Stones*, presented by Mr. E. W. Streeter in February, 1903. Round the arcade are arranged the rooms for each department of study. On

the upper floor is a *Theatre or Lecture Room* seating 600 persons ; here also is the *Hope Entomological Collection* of choice butterflies, moths, &c., with a library, lecture-rooms, &c., added in 1894. The rooms recently vacated by the Radcliffe Library are at present devoted to the *Wykeham Department of Physics* (Magnetism and Electricity).

The Pitt Rivers Museum (opened 1887) is entered by a doorway N.E. of the central court. This extremely interesting collection of musical instruments, implements of war, models, pottery, &c., illustrating the evolution of handicrafts, arts, and customs among mankind, is unique as a museum of Anthropology.

It was presented to the University by General Pitt Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S. (formerly Col. Lane Fox), and has since received many additions from the Ashmolean (2, 56) and other sources.

The Radcliffe Library of Natural Science, removed from the old Radcliffe (21) in 1861, is now housed in a spacious new building which has been erected S. of the Museum from designs by Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., at a cost of about £20,000.

• It was formally presented to the University by the Worshipful Company of Drapers on 18th June, 1901, and provides shelf-room for 150,000 volumes, besides two large reading-rooms and other accommodation. Open daily, 10 to 4 (closes at 6 in Summer Term ; Sat. at 1) to all readers properly recommended.

Other buildings grouped round the principal pile, and easily accessible from the lecture-rooms and court, are the **Chemical Laboratory**, enlarged in 1878, its conical roof with chimneys at the angles forming a picturesque object S. of the main front ; and the **Clarendon Laboratory**, at the N. end, built in 1872 for the study of experimental physics, at the cost of the Clarendon trustees, out of a fund arising from the publication of certain MSS. of Earl Clarendon, formerly Lord Chancellor. In the rear of this are the **Physiological Laboratory**, erected in 1885 at a cost of £11,000 ; and the **Morphological Laboratory**, with lecture-theatre, &c., added in 1898-9. Adjoining the Pitt Rivers Museum eastward are a dissecting-room, museum, lecture-theatre, &c., for the department of **Human Anatomy**, opened in 1893 ; and beyond it southward a spacious **Pathological Laboratory** is now provided at a cost of about £10,000 ; comprising lecture-rooms, photographic studio, refrigerating chamber, engine-room, &c. These numerous additions, designed by various architects, present a curious medley of architectural styles, all more or less divergent from that of the main building of forty years ago, when Mr. Ruskin's ideas were dominant in Oxford.

The Astronomical Observatory, built in 1874 for the use
1904]

of the Savilian Professor, is a detached building in the grounds E.

It is fitted up with all the best apparatus for the study of Physical Astronomy including the celebrated reflecting telescope and other valuable instruments presented by the late Dr. Warren De la Rue, F.R.S.

Facing the Museum is Marcon's Hall, formerly Charsley Hall, the first private Hall founded under the statute of 1858. At the opposite corner, N., is the residence of the Warden of Keble, which forms part of the E. front of

10. Keble College, opened by the late Marquis of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University, June 23rd, 1870.

It was founded by subscription in memory of the author of the "Christian Year,"—the late Rev. John Keble, sometime Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College (see 24), for perpetuating academic education definitely based upon the principles of the Church of England, and with the intention of combining sober living and high culture with a religious training.

ARMS OF KEBLE.



Its appearance strikes one as very unlike that of the older colleges; but when the glare of colour is toned down by age, it need not fear comparison with its companions, which it worthily rivals both in area and number of students.

The superb and lofty Chapel, built from designs by Mr. Butterfield, at the cost of the late Mr. W. Gibbs (over £60,000), was solemnly dedicated on St. Mark's Day, 25th April, 1876.*

The interior decorations are designed to illustrate, in some sort after the manner of the Christian Year, the successive dealings of God with His Church, Patriarchial, Jewish, and Christian. They bring out by means of type and anti-type the relationship of the Old to the New Testament, and show the process of God's gradual revelation of Himself in Christ. The history of Noah, Abraham, Joseph, and Moses, in twelve of the panels of the W. half of the chapel, with the figures of the twelve minor prophets in the four windows above, and of the four greater prophets with David, Solomon, Samuel, and Elijah in the W. windows, refer to the earlier dispensations. A series of events from the New Testament,—the Annunciation, the Nativity, Baptism, Crucifixion, and Resurrection of Our Lord,—is represented in mosaics, placed in the E. half of the chapel. The Ascension of Our Lord is represented in the glass of the E. window.

* The Chapel is entered through a small cloister at its W. end, and is open *free* daily from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 5.30: in the winter months it is closed at 4 p.m.



KEBLE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

The series is continued to the present time by a mosaic panel beneath the E. window, which represents Our Lord as He revealed Himself, after His ascension, to St. John in the Isle of Patmos, "One like unto the Son of Man," present in His Church now and till the end; the Church being symbolised by seven candlesticks around Him, and her chief ministers by seven stars in His right hand; conveying to the eye the promise given of His perpetual presence. Christian Saints in mosaic panels on either side support the figure of Our Lord, while the Greek and Latin Doctors are represented in the four side windows above. In the transept windows are central figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, supported by figures of the four Evangelists. At the West end is depicted in three mosaic panels the Second Coming of Our Lord to Judgment, enthroned with the apostles, and attended by angels bearing the cross, the crown of thorns, the spear, and the nails. Lower down, in the centre, St. Michael the archangel divides the saved on the Right Hand from the lost on the Left Hand of Our Lord. At the foot are the words, "Hereafter ye shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven."

In the *Liddon Memorial Chapel* in the S. transept, beneath the organ chamber, may be seen Holman Hunt's celebrated picture, "The Light of the World," presented by the late Mrs.

Combe. Tickets of admission (6d. each) can be obtained at the porter's lodge.

The range of buildings opposite to the Chapel comprises the **Library** and **Dining Hall**, opened on St. Mark's Day, 1878, the first stone having been laid on St. Mark's Day, 1876.

The grand staircase is lighted by a handsome oriel window, and surmounted by a lofty arched roof. The Hall and Library are open to visitors from 2 till 4 p.m. In Long Vacation they are also open from 10 till 12. Tickets (6d. each) may be obtained of the porter. In the Library is a bust of Cardinal Newman, by Woolner, the gift of Mrs. Combe. The Hall contains a fine



GATEWAY OF KEBLE COLLEGE.

portrait of Keble (by Richmond), also of the first Warden (Dr. Talbot, Bp. of Rochester), the late Dr. Liddon, Dr. Wilson, Aubrey Moore, and others.

[Leaving Keble College the visitor will notice the spacious and pleasantly laid-out grounds of the University Parks, extending N. and E. of the Museum (9). The vicinity has been known as "The Parks" from the time of the Civil War, when the parks of artillery were planted here. University Cricket and Football Matches are played in the Parks, and a commodious Pavilion has been erected there for the accommodation of spectators. Should time permit, a stroll through the Cherwell Walk called "Mesopotamia" will reward the stranger with views of the towers and spires of Oxford in various picturesque groupings; or Mansfield and Manchester Colleges (75, 76) may be reached by Mansfield-road, S. from South Park-road. Thence the Church and Cemetery of Holywell (14b) can also be visited by way of Jowett-walk.]

Retracing our steps past Wadham (8) and crossing Broad-street at its E. end by the new *Indian Institute* (7a), we notice at the corner of New College-street

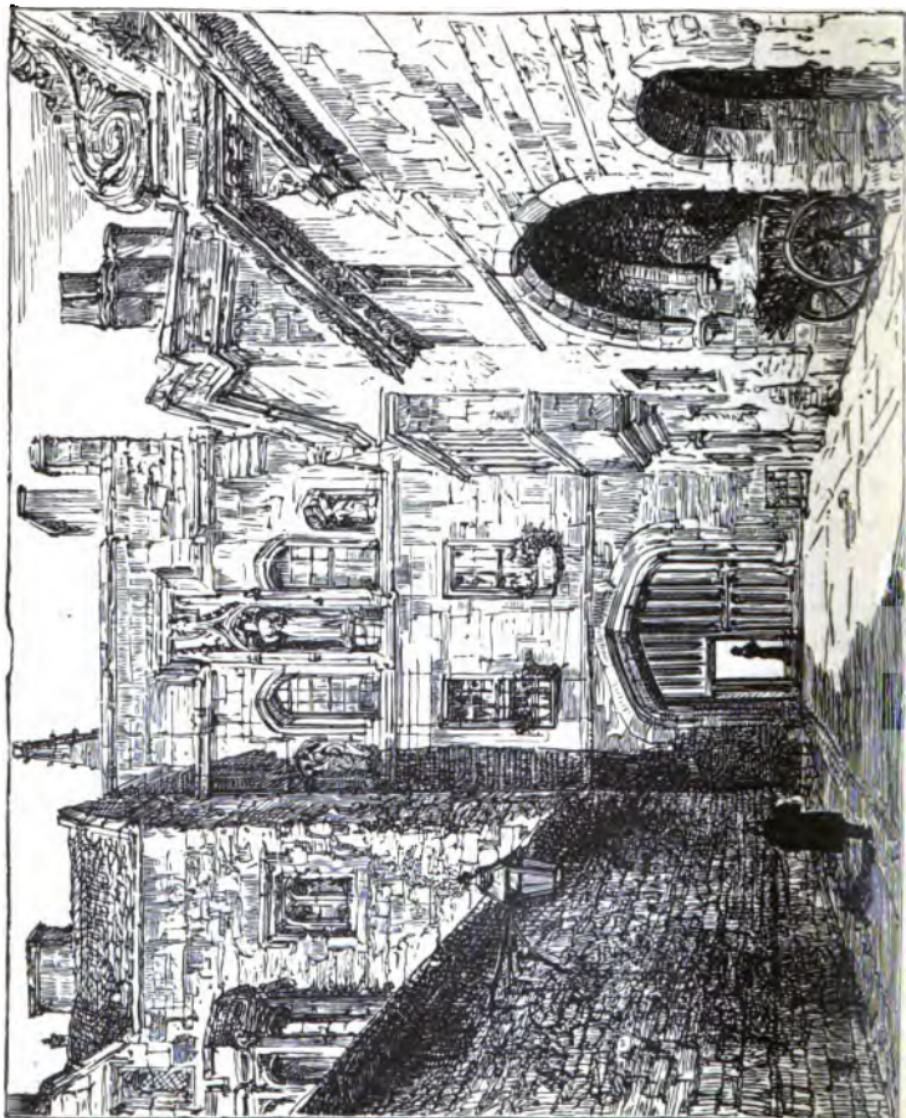
11. Hertford College, founded as Hart Hall (*Aula Cervina*) by Elias de Hertford in 1284. It was created a college by royal charter in 1440, but enjoyed only a brief career; and in 1822, when old Magdalen Hall* was destroyed by fire, the society was removed to this building, which then took the name of Magdalen Hall. In 1874 the society was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and re-assumed its original title "Hertford College."

Some remains still exist of the original Hart Hall, of which many eminent men were members, as Tyndale the translator of the New Testament, Selden, Sir Matthew Hale, and Charles James Fox. The two very plain wings of the W. front, built in 1822 in the so-called classic taste then in vogue, have recently been connected by a handsome Entrance Gateway, with new Hall and other apartments, from designs by Mr. T. G. Jackson, from whose plans a considerable extension is now completed (1904), comprising twenty-four sets of rooms, on a site occupying about 4,320 square feet, at the opposite corner of New College street. Following the course of this street we come to

12. New College,† founded June 30th, 1379, by William of Wykeham, Bp. of Winchester, and built on a plot of ground in the N.E. angle of the city, the fortified wall being its boundary and defence. It was opened with solemn religious ceremonial, April

* Formerly adjoining Magdalen College, to which it was attached by the founder, Bishop Waynflete, in 1487. See No. 17.

† Originally designated "St. Mary's College of Winchester in Oxenford."



ENTRANCE GATEWAY. NEW COLLEGE.

14th, 1386 ; and after a lapse of 500 years most of the buildings remain to this day as they were designed by the munificent founder.*

The narrow unpretending entrance may be a little disappointing. "Our forefathers built in a different spirit from ourselves. They contrived a lowly portal, reserving their best attractions for the interior ; and well did they know



how to charm the soul which they had first caused to enter by that gate of humility. Let not, however, the exquisite statues of the Angel Gabriel, the Virgin, and the founder himself, which surmount the gateway pass unnoticed."

We step within the "lowly portal," and the scene changes. On our left stands in stately majesty the glorious Chapel,—

* It should be noted that the upper storey of the great quadrangle was added in 1675.

its massive buttresses, deep-mullioned windows, and lofty pinnacles combining to impress the mind with a sense of grandeur. Adjoining the Chapel at its eastern end is the Dining Hall, completing the N. side of the first quadrangle. In the distance, beyond the second court, we get a glimpse of the lovely Gardens, open to the public daily. These will be seen in due time (see page 25); but now, turning to the left at the N.W. corner, the visitor enters the fine old Cloisters, and (again to quote the late Dean Burgon)

"dull of heart must he be if their religious silence and solemn beauty do not affect him. Many an interesting inscription awaits him here, on the pavement and on the walls." On the S. wall has recently been fixed a handsome bronze tablet, with bas-reliefs by A. Drury, A.R.A., in memory of seven members of the College who died in the South African War.

The Chapel is open *free* from 11 till 1 and from 2 till 4 (2 till 3 on Saturdays). Full choral service is performed here daily during term-time: 8 a.m. (7.30 in Summer term) and 5 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.; *open to the public*, except on Sundays in term, when an order from the Sub-Warden is required.

In the Ante-chapel (or transepts) are many ancient brasses, and its windows retain the original stained glass of the 14th century, with the exception of the great W. Window, which was painted in 1777 by Jervais from designs by Sir Joshua Reynolds: the chief picture representing the Nativity, and the lower range of figures the Christian and cardinal Virtues: Faith, Hope, and Charity; Temperance, Fortitude, Justice, and Prudence. Passing into the Choir, we notice the fine windows containing in their upper small lights the original stained glass. Of the larger lights, those on the S. side are believed to have been designed by scholars of Rubens, and were repaired in 1740: those on the N. side, containing figures of Old Testament saints, were painted in 1765-74 in a much inferior style. Extensive restorations and alterations of this Chapel were effected in 1872-80 by the late Sir G. G. Scott. The plaster ceiling was replaced by a very handsome oak roof resting on the original corbels, greatly enhancing the lofty effect of the interior. The old oak-work has been cleaned from the paint with which its delicate carving had become encrusted; while the panelling and cornice above the stalls are new, replacing the deal and plaster of last century. The organ-loft is almost entirely new. The beautiful Sedilia have been reconstructed, and the canopy work of the Reredos restored in stone from the design of one of the original canopies. The restoration was completed



**FOUNDER'S CROSIER,
NEW COLLEGE.**

* Open from 9 till dusk. Closed on Sundays in summer until 2 p.m.

in 1894, when the niches were filled with a series of statues illustrative of the *Te Deum*, under the superintendence of Mr. Pearson, R.A., the sculptor being Mr. Hitch, of London. The East end has thus resumed the grandeur of its early days, prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whose command the original statues were removed. The smaller but beautiful sculptures immediately above the Communion Table are the work of Westmacott.

In a glazed recess on the N. side of the chapel is preserved the *Founder's Pastoral Staff*, exceedingly elegant in form, of silver gilt, exquisitely wrought and curiously enamelled with jewels, one of the most gorgeous relics of the kind in existence.

The Dining Hall, east of the Chapel, is reached by a flight of steps in the *Muniment Tower*. It was well restored and a fine oak roof added in 1866, by the late Sir G. G. Scott.

In the Hall are portraits of the founder, Abp. Warham, Bps. Waynflete, Ken, Lowth, &c., among the most recent being one of the late Warden (Rev. Dr. Sewell) painted by H. Herkomer, R.A. ; and arms of founders and benefactors adorn the windows and wainscoting (*c.* 1550).

Descending the stairs, and turning to the left under the *Library* through another vaulted archway, we cross the *Garden Court* (built 1684) and enter the beautiful

***Gardens**, which are seen to best advantage in early summer, when the chestnuts blossom



**FOUNDER'S JEWEL,
NEW COLLEGE.**

in all their beauty, and the foliage of the central "mount" shows its many-shaded green; or in the autumn, when luxuriant creepers clothe the walls with crimson.

The Gardens are bounded on the N. and E. by the only perfect remnant of the *Old City Wall*.* Its bastions and parapets and the walks along the battlements remain as they were in the Civil Wars, an interesting relic of the olden time. On the opposite side is seen the venerable church of St. Peter-in-the-East (13). We leave the gardens by a path at the N.W. corner, between the college and the City Wall, and pass through its hoary portals into a *New Quadrangle*, with terrace-walk. Here we obtain a fine view of the massive *Belfry Tower*, as well as of the old fortifications on which the N. transept of the chapel has been grafted. Facing these ancient bulwarks is a range of *New Buildings*, erected 1872-6, from designs by Sir G. G. Scott; and now completed by extensive additions eastward (Mr. Basil Champneys, architect). The *Robinson Memorial Tower* was opened June 25, 1898. It was erected in memory of the late Mr. A. Robinson, a Fellow of the college, whose statue with an inscription is on the S. front.

In the Warden's Library are preserved many interesting and valuable relics of the founder: perhaps the most beautiful of them is the *Jewel* represented on page 25, which was used as a clasp or brooch for fastening his episcopal vestments. This jewel is in the form of the initial M crowned, of silver gilt, set with rubies, emeralds, and pearls; the two figures represent the Annunciation.

Among the eminent names connected with New College may be mentioned Archbishop Chichele, founder of All Souls (19), Bishop Waynflete, founder of Magdalen (17), Archbishop Warham, the saintly Bishop Ken, Dr. James, the first librarian of the Bodleian (6), Bishop Lowth, and Sydney Smith.

Passing through a deeply recessed and richly moulded arch in the City Wall, we find ourselves again in the original Quadrangle. Leaving this by the gate at which we entered, we turn to our left under a grim old archway of the 17th century (see page 22), and, noticing on the right a picturesque cluster of academic buildings (All Souls, 19), follow the zigzag course of the lane till we reach

13. St. Peter's-in-the-East Church, one of the most ancient and interesting churches in the city. The fine Norman *Crypt* (36 ft. by 21 ft. and 10 ft. in height) appears to be of earlier date than the chancel over it (c. 1150). The nave retains on the S. side and at the W. end its original Norman wall up to a certain height; but great alterations were made at a later date, commencing on the N. side in the latter half of the 13th century.

* See the notes on "Old Oxford," appended to our Shilling edition. In the gardens are some rare trees, among them specimens of the *Catsepa* and the *Cut-beard Alder*.

The arcade dividing the N. aisle from the nave forms a beautiful example of Early English. The S. doorway is a rich specimen of Norman work, obscured by the porch with a "parvise," or upper storey, characteristic of the 15th century.*

The church contains very many interesting tombs and brasses. In 1882 the chancel was refitted and the screen and pulpit of Caen stone erected from designs by Mr. T. G. Jackson, whose beautiful reredos of alabaster and mosaic was added in 1888; and the chaste blue-and-gold decoration of the E. wall was given by Mr. A. M. Powell, in loving memory of his wife, the vicar's daughter, who died in 1896. Adjoining the churchyard is



13a. St. Edmund Hall, said to have been founded in 1226 by St. Edmund Rich, afterwards Archbp. of Canterbury; it was refounded in 1559. The existing buildings are not older than the 17th cent.; the Chapel and Library, 1680, form a

S. EDMUND HALL singular composition in the classic style.

Thomas Hearne the Oxford antiquary (whose tomb is in St. Peter's churchyard), Sir Richard Blackstone, and Dr. Wilson, Bp. of Calcutta, were members of this Hall. Six of its students were expelled in 1761 for "Methodistical" practices.

By a small doorway opposite, we enter

14. Queen's College, so named in honour of Edward III's Queen Philippa, and founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglesfield, her chaplain, "to the honour of God, the profit and furtherance of the Church, and the salvation of souls," and for the special benefit of natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

The present buildings were erected late in 17th and early in 18th cent.; and the High-street front, with its unique cupola surmounting a statue of Queen Caroline, consort of George II, was completed after Hawksmoor's designs, 1756.

In the Chapel, a massive structure in the classic style (1714), are preserved some curious painted windows from the old chapel

* By an order in Council, 1891, the benefice of St. John Baptist (26) is now united with that of St. Peter-in-the-East.



ARMS OF QUEEN'S.

by Van Ling the younger, A.D. 1635. The fine painting on the ceiling, "The Ascension," by Sir James Thornhill, was cleaned and restored in 1900. The altar-piece is a copy of Correggio's "Night." The screen, marble columns, Provost's seat, and great Organ, are especially worthy of notice. In the apse are some curious brasses removed from the crypt in 1903.

The Library, in the second quadrangle, is a large and handsome building, with a fine ceiling and carvings by Grinling Gibbons.

It contains more than 60,000 volumes, and some original portraits; among them Henry V as Prince of Wales, and his uncle Cardinal Beaufort. The garden front is adorned with eight statues.

The Hall, nearly adjoining, is a fine lofty room, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, containing many good portraits of royal and other benefactors. It was decorated in 1892 by Mr. C. E. Kempe.

The members of this college have from time immemorial been daily summoned to dine in hall by the sound of the trumpet, instead of by the chiming of a bell as elsewhere. Here, too, is observed on every Christmas Day the ancient ceremony of ushering in the *Boar's Head* with the singing of a carol. This was a common custom in the North of England, with which Queen's has always been connected; but tradition says that it commemorates the deliverance of a student of the college, who, while walking in the country studying Aristotle, was attacked by a wild boar from Shotover Forest; upon which he crammed the philosopher down the throat of the brute, and thus escaped the threatened peril. There is another curious ceremonial observance at Queen's College: on New Year's Day the Bursar presents to each member or guest a needle and thread, with the words, "Take this and be thrifty." The custom is supposed to be derived from a somewhat fanciful rebus on the name of the founder, Eglesfield (*aiguille et fil*). In the *Buttery* is preserved a drinking-horn presented by Queen Philippa, with other curiosities worth inspection. The early English Reformer, John Wycliffe (see 60) was one of the first members of this college; and from his time to the present many eminent men have studied here, including princes, poets, antiquarians, and divines; among them, Edward the Black Prince, Henry V, Addison, Wycherly, and Jeremy Bentham.

Leaving Queen's College by its principal entrance, we turn to the left and walk down the High-street towards Magdalen (17). Nearly opposite us, on the site of the Angel Hotel, famous in coaching days, are the extensive

14a. **New Examination Schools** for the University,

opened 1882 ; cost about £100,000. Open to visitors from 9 till 4, fee 3d. The architect was Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., and the building is an excellent example of his favourite style, that of the English Renaissance. Our illustration shows the North wing, facing the High-street. It contains a grand *Entrance Hall*, from



EXAMINATION SCHOOLS, N. FRONT.

which there are approaches to the spacious *Examination Rooms* occupying the upper floor of three sides of a quadrangle.

These magnificent apartments were first utilized for the purpose of public assembly rooms on the first of May, 1883, when the King, then Prince of Wales, attended a concert and conversazione in aid of the Royal College of Music. More recently they have been used for the lectures and pleasant social re-unions of the University Extension Students at the Summer Meetings usually held

in August. The mosaic paving of the entrance hall, the choice marble columns of the vestibules, and the gorgeous *Grand Staircase*, as well as the decorative carving throughout, will repay careful examination. Over the entrance portico are two panels carved in relief, representing (left) the examination of an undergraduate and (right) the ceremony of conferring a degree.

The East front, as seen from the corner of King-street, is very effective. The picturesque gabled house at the eastern end of the principal front was added in 1888 to provide rooms for the Delegacy of Non-Collegiate students.

Close by stood formerly the East Gate of the City : its site is marked by the *Eastgate Hotel*; and just opposite is Longwall-street, bounded on one side by an embattled wall enclosing the fine elms of Magdalen Grove (see page 33).

[Should the visitor have time to pursue this direction a short distance, he will be gratified by an inspection of the **Church and Cemetery of St. Cross, Holywell** (146). The foundation of the Church is of remote antiquity, but the chancel arch (*c.* 1150) is the only remaining evidence of its date. The church was restored and redecorated in 1893 and 1898. Adjoining, N. is the *Oxford Penitentiary*, occupying part of the old manor-house, with additional buildings. Traces of the ancient 'Holy Well' have recently been discovered here, beneath the new chapel. From St. Cross-road, **Mansfield** and **Manchester Colleges** (75, 76) can easily be reached by Jowett-walk.]

At the corner of High-street and Long-wall is

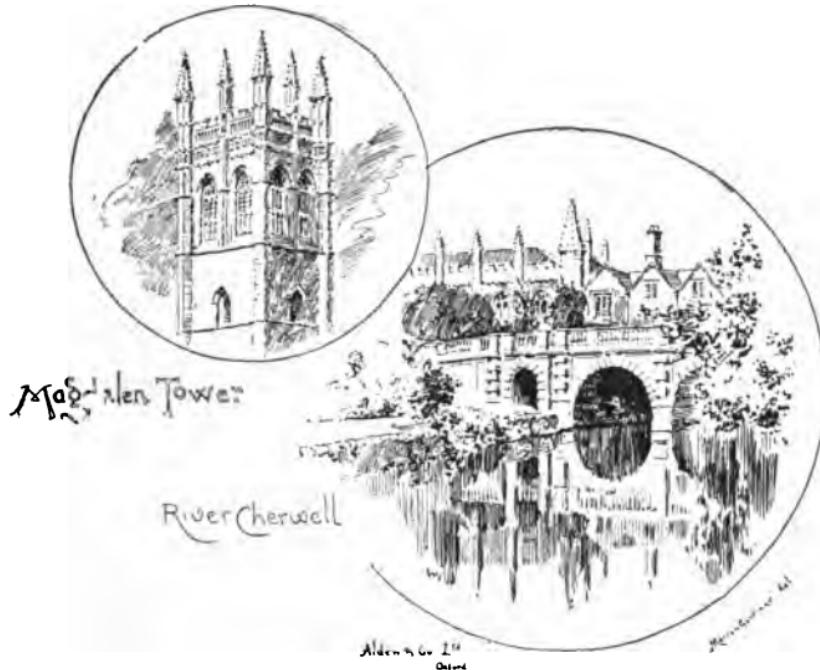
15. Magdalen College School, founded 1480, as a Grammar School in connection with the college and University. The present room was built from designs by the late Mr. Buckler, 1851.

A new house for the Head Master, with accommodation for boarders, was erected in 1894 at the S.W. end of Magdalen bridge, see page 32.

Crossing the road a little farther on, and descending some steps, we enter the

16. Botanic Garden by a handsome Gateway designed by Inigo Jones in the rusticated Italian style, and bearing statues of Charles I and II. The Garden is open *free* from 7 a.m. till 6 p.m. or earlier dusk : on Sundays in summer from 11.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. It was founded by the Earl of Danby in 1632, "with a view especially to the faculty of medicine," and is the oldest

institution of its kind in the country. It occupies five acres of ground, appropriated in 1231 for use as a Jews' Burying Ground,* in lieu of a neighbouring piece formerly used by them, but granted by a charter of King Henry III as a site for the Hospital of St. John, afterwards Magdalen College (17).



The grounds contain a large number of plants arranged in their natural orders. The collection of rare tropical exotics is now housed in a fine range of *Plant Houses*, erected 1893-4, including houses for succulents, palms, and water-lilies (the latter of European fame), a fernery, and a house devoted to the culture of orchids. The Plant Houses are open from 2 till 4 p.m.

The *Library* is unique of its kind, and possesses many rare works of botanical interest. A new wing has lately been added to the Daubeny laboratory for the use of students in practical chemistry. The Library, Herbarium, and

* In mediæval times Oxford had a large number of Jewish residents, but they were expelled at the end of the thirteenth century.

Museum may be visited from 10 till 4, by permission of the Professor of Botany. John Tradescant (see 2 and 56) is said to have been the first gardener here.

The pleasant walk on the bank of the Cherwell leads to a gate conducting into Merton Fields and Christ Church Meadow. As we propose visiting these hereafter (see 28-32) we now return to the High-street entrance ; noticing on our way the fine proportions of Magdalen Tower, A.D. 1492-1507, directly facing us.

Before proceeding to a closer inspection of Magdalen College it will be well worth our while to get a good general view of the exterior : and this we shall best do by walking a few paces to the right, on to

Magdalen Bridge, which here spans two branches of the Cherwell, a tributary of the Thames, and was in former days *the entrance to Oxford by coach from London*. (See frontispiece.)

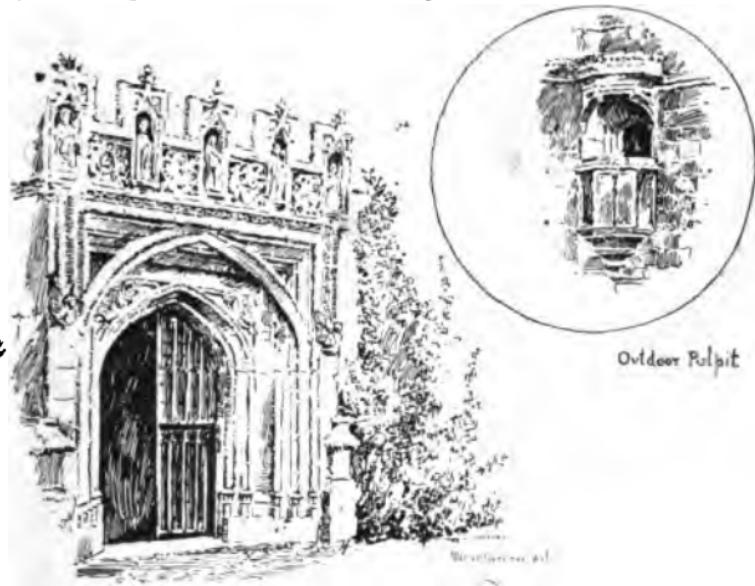
The Bridge, built in 1779, was widened in 1882-3 from the designs of Mr. W. H. White, M.Inst.C.E., Engineer to the Oxford Corporation. Its original width was 26 ft. 6 in. inside the parapets, with a carriage way of 18 ft. The present width is 46 ft. 6 in. inside the parapets, with a carriage way of 32 ft. Pausing about half-way across, let us turn to admire the unequalled prospect. "Magdalen College," wrote Lord Macaulay, "is one of the most remarkable of our academical institutions. Its graceful tower catches, afar off, the eye of the traveller who comes by road from London. As he approaches, he finds that this tower arises from an embattled pile, low and irregular, yet singularly venerable, which, embowered in verdure, overhangs the sluggish waters of the Cherwell." Here, too, we get some lovely glimpses of river scenery and wooded landscape : on one side the Botanic Garden (16), whose rich and varied foliage forms a charming setting to the towers and spires beyond ; on the other side the Water Walks of Magdalen (page 37) ; while across a level and verdant meadow is seen the parish church of St. Clement, built in 1827 in place of the old church which formerly stood at the further end of the bridge, the grave-yard still marking its site.* *Victoria Fountain*, close to it (P. E. Warren, architect) was formally opened by H.R.H. Princess Louise, May 25th, 1899. It was presented to the city by G. H. Morrell, Esq., M.P., as a memorial of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Immediately opposite, its beautiful grounds sloping down to the river bank, is *Magdalen College School House*, erected in 1893-5 from designs by Sir A. Blomfield and Sons, to accommodate the Head Master and fifty boarders (see 15). In Cowley-place, hard by, is **St. Hilda's Hall**, one of the institutions for the education of women, founded in 1893 ; and near it is **Cherwell Hall**, a Training College for teachers in secondary schools for girls, under the control of the Council of the Church Education Corporation : it was opened on Oct. 28th, 1902.

[In the populous suburbs beyond the bridge are situated the new Church of SS. Mary and John (Mowbray, architect), the Mission House of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, with its new Conventual Church, opened 12th May, 1896

* A memorial to the men of the Oxfordshire regiment who fell in the South African War was here unveiled by the Bishop of Oxford, Sept. 19, 1903.

(Bodley, architect), foundation stone of tower laid by Lord Halifax, May 12th, 1902; several Nonconformist Churches; the House of Charity of the Sisters of Nazareth (R.C.), the East Oxford political Clubs, St. John's Hospital, the Workhouse, and grounds for Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, and other sports. On the heights of Bullingdon, about two miles by the middle (Cowley) road, are the Barracks, &c., of the *Military Depôt*. The Iffley road leads to the pleasant village of Iffley, with its fine Norman Church (1½ miles), see p. 127.]

Leaving the Bridge, we now retrace our steps towards



West Door Magdalen College Chapel

Illustrations by Oxford

17. St. Mary Magdalen College, founded in 1458 by William Patten, of Waynflete, Lincolnshire, and built 1475-81.

In 1448 the founder gathered together a body of students in the High street, probably where the New Schools (14a) now stand. Ten years afterwards, having obtained from King Henry VI possession of the ancient Hospital of St. John, he removed his society to the present spot. The majestic Tower (1492-1507) has been erroneously attributed to Wolsey, who was junior bursar at that time; it is 150 feet high, and contains a musical 'ring' of ten bells. The window tracery and other carved work was carefully restored in 1891,

and a new stone figure of St. Mary, by Mr. C. Dressler, placed in the middle pinnacle on the East side. (See frontispiece.)

The college buildings now form four quadrangles, covering an area of about twelve acres; its grounds occupy nearly one hundred acres, comprising lawns and gardens, the shaded *Water Walks* beloved by Addison, and the *Grove*, "dainty relic of monastic days," where, within a stone's throw of the High street of the city, deer are quietly browsing under huge old elms with their cawing rooks, as though the haunts of men were distant and forgotten.

As we approach the college, we notice the new buildings forming the *Quadrangle of St. Swithun*, which were erected in 1882-4 from designs by Messrs. Bodley and Garner, in admirable harmony with the older work.

Entering Magdalen through the new porter's lodge, which adjoins the new Entrance Gate, we find ourselves in the old *Quadrangle of St. John Baptist*.

From the curious canopied *Pulpit* in the S.E. angle a sermon was formerly delivered annually on St. John Baptist's Day to a congregation assembled in the quadrangle, the ground being strewn with rushes and grass, and the buildings dressed with green boughs, in commemoration of the preaching of the Baptist in the Wilderness. The custom fell into disuse about 1759, and the annual "University sermon" was preached in the college Chapel until 1896, when the open-air service was revived, the preacher being the Rev. C. G. Lang, M.A., late Dean of Divinity at Magdalen and Vicar of St. Mary's, now Bishop of Stepney: and it may be hoped that so interesting a custom will be perpetuated.

The W. doorway of the Chapel is of extremely beautiful design, quite without precedent. Over it, in niches, are figures of St. John Baptist, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Swithun, Edward IV, and the founder. Next is the *Muniment Tower*, in which the archives are preserved. Further to the left is the Great Gate of the College, usually called the *Founder's Tower*, adorned with statues of St. Mary Magdalen, St. John, Henry III, and the founder. It contains on its first floor a magnificent state banqueting-room, lighted on each side by a grand oriel window. The apartment was restored and decorated, and two state bedrooms furnished, in the mediæval style, under the direction of the late Sir G. G. Scott. Here is preserved some fine old *Tapestry*, a relic of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII, who visited the college 1495-6. One of the scenes represented is his marriage with Katherine of Aragon. Adjoining are the President's lodgings, rebuilt in 1888-9 from designs by Messrs. Bodley and Garner, and between this and the new St. Swithun's tower stands *Grammar Hall*, a picturesque remnant of old Magdalen Hall (see page 35 and No. 11).

The Chapel (open *free* from 2 till 4 p.m.) is entered under the Muniment Tower by a door to the right. It was completed in 1480, on the usual T-shaped ground-plan, forming an ante-chapel and choir, divided by the

organ screen. The public are admitted to the daily service *free* on weekdays in Term at 10 a.m. and to the ante-chapel only at 6 p.m. On Sundays (9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m.) it is necessary to procure an order for admission to the Chapel. There is a large and well-trained choir; the founder having made special provision that the staff of chaplains and choristers should always be kept up to its full strength: and the musical service is considered the finest in England. On the N. side of the altar a small chapel has been restored to receive the tomb of Richard Patten, father of the founder, William of Waynflete. The canopied niches of the



GRAMMAR HALL, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

Reredos were filled with statues in 1864-5. The altar-piece, "Christ bearing His Cross," is ascribed to Ribalta, a Spaniard. The choir windows are filled with stained glass by Hardman, the gift of the late Lord Selborne, formerly a Fellow of the college; and the designs in chiaroscuro, removed to the choir in 1740, are now restored to their former positions in the ante-chapel. In the great W. window, originally consisting of seven lights, is a large chiaroscuro, after Christopher Schwartz, representing the Last Judgment.

Leaving the Chapel and keeping to the right, we follow the course of the Cloisters till we reach the staircase to the Dining Hall.

The Hall is adorned by some oak panelling of "linen-fold" pattern, with several curiously carved figures at the W. end (dated 1541), representing scenes in the life of St. Mary Magdalen. Its screen is a fine specimen of Jacobean work. On the walls are a choice painting of the Magdalene, and, among others, portraits of the Founder, Bp. Fox, founder of Corpus Christi (25), Prince Henry, Prince Rupert, Bp. Hough, Bp. Phillpotts, Lord Selborne, and the late venerable president, Dr. Routh, by Pickersgill. In 1903, the plaster imitation of a groined stone roof was replaced by a handsome oak roof, from designs by Mr. Bodley, at the cost of the late Mr. G. E. F. Garnsey, senior Fellow of the College.

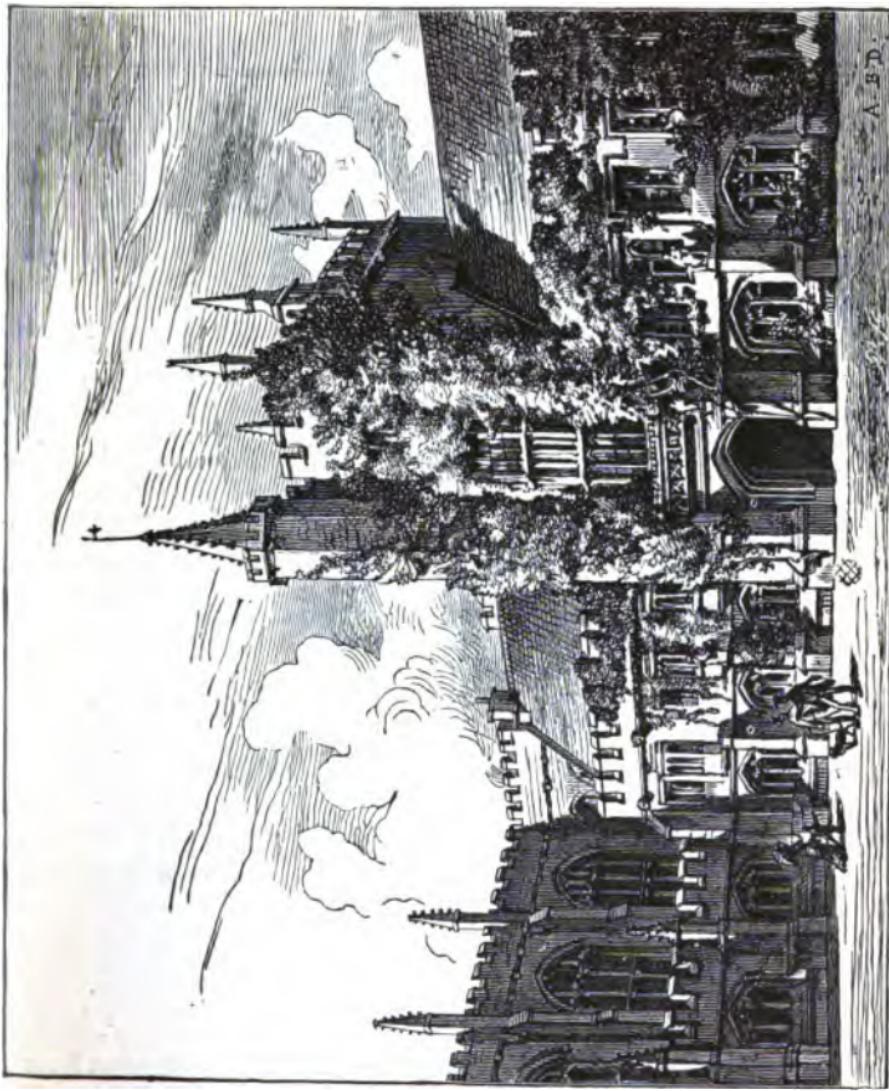
The Kitchen, near the foot of the Hall staircase, is a spacious detached building, with lofty wooden roof. It is of great antiquity, and probably was the original kitchen of the Hospital of St. John Baptist.

Passing along the Cloisters, the visitor will be impressed with the splendour of the architectural group formed by the Chapel and Hall, backed by the matchless Bell-Tower; and, at right angles therewith, the Gateway Tower before noticed, unrivalled in the beauty of its design, and marvellously picturesque in its garment of clinging foliage (see page 37). No cloister now remaining in England can compare with this. The quaint allegorical statues on the buttresses (date *cir.* 1509) will repay examination.

The Library occupies the west side of the great quadrangle, over the cloisters. It contains a large collection of books and valuable illuminated MSS.—a copy of St. Chrysostom's works in Greek of the 11th century, also some rare examples of early printing, including Caxton's "Boethius," and a "Comment. in Arist. de Anima," printed at Oxford in 1481 by Theodoric Rood, of Cologne.

Leaving the Cloisters by a passage on the N. side, we have before us—across a spacious lawn with flower-beds—the *New Buildings*, 1733; on our left we see a portion of the *Grove* or deer-park; and on the right are the **Water Walks**, open *free* to the public.

Old Anthony à Wood quaintly extols these "pleasant meanders shadowed with trees. At some times of the year," says he, "you will find them as delectable as the banks of the Eurotas, where Apollo himself was wont to walk and sing his lays." Entering these delightful walks by a stone bridge over the Cherwell, we turn to the *left*, and follow the pathway until we reach another bridge on the left leading to the deer-park, from which is to be seen an old water-mill, now modernized into a dwelling-house. Here the path turns sharply to the *right*, and a few more steps will bring us to the delightful avenue known as **Addison's Walk**, said to have been a favourite resort of that eminent man of letters when a student of Magdalen. If time does not permit us to complete the circuit of the meadow, we can now retrace our steps to the Cloisters.



A. B. D.

CLOISTERS, CHAPEL, LIBRARY, AND FOUNDER'S TOWER, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

A few interesting articles of gold and silver plate, including the Founder's Cup, have here survived the requisitions made by Charles I during the Civil War. Here is also a grace-cup presented on the restoration of the Fellows who had been ejected in the time of James II, when a Roman Catholic President was forced on the college. This incident is illustrated in one of the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament. Bishop Hough, whose portrait is in the Hall, was the President who resisted the King's arbitrary demand. A remarkable ceremony annually observed at Magdalen College forms the subject of a well-known painting by Mr. Holman Hunt. Every May-day morning, at five o'clock, a Latin Hymn to the Holy Trinity is sung on the summit of the Tower by the choir habited in their surplices. The custom is commonly said to have been substituted for a mass anciently performed for the soul of King Henry VII, but is probably, like other May-day usages, a relic of Pagan times. The hymn now sung is taken from the College grace, and is in no way connected with the annual commemoration of Henry VII in the chapel on the same day. The words of the hymn, with the music by Ben Rogers (College organist in 1685), together with the late Dean Burgon's beautiful poem descriptive of the ceremony, are published as an illustrated booklet (6d.) at the office of this Guide.

Before leaving, the visitor should not fail to pass beneath the stone pulpit into the *Chaplains' Quadrangle*, and obtain a closer view of the fine Tower. The buildings on the right were erected in 1507 out of the remains of the old Hospital of St. John. On the left, below the Dining Hall, are the *Common Room* and the *Bursary*, where are preserved an ancient carved coffer and some quaint specimens of firearms, a relic of the good old times when the bursar made perilous journeys on horseback to collect the college rents.

After thus exploring the beauties and antiquities of Magdalen College, the visitor will be inclined to agree with a modern writer who declares that it is "perhaps on the whole the most beautiful, certainly the most enjoyable, place not in Oxford only, but in England."

Returning up the **High Street**, on the *same* side of the way, we cannot fail to be impressed at every step by the ever-changing scene, as the street in its graceful curve reveals successive beauties until at Queen's College (14) the supreme point of view is gained.

"The visitor here beholds the finest sweep of street architecture which Europe can exhibit. Antwerp may have quainter pieces, Edinburgh more striking blendings of art with nature, Paris and London may show grander *coupes d'œil*, and there is architecture more picturesque in Nuremberg and Frankfort. But for stately beauty, that same broad curve of colleges, enhanced by many a spire and dome, and relieved by a background of rich foliage, is absolutely without parallel. Queen's (14) on the right, of fair but very modern appearance, leads the eye along to the charming front of All Souls (19), beyond which are just visible the spiral columns of St. Mary's (20); and opposite these two colleges



ADDISON'S WALK, MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

ranges a long castellated façade, its dark-grey contours broken by oriel windows, and the bright emerald of its tured quadrangles shining out of two massive gateways." (*Daily Telegraph*, June, 1872.) That ancient edifice is

18. University College. No other college has so venerable a look ; albeit, to tell the truth, the appearance is due rather to the soft oolitic stone of which the college was built than to the actual antiquity of its existing portions. University College, as it



(18)

(65) (22)

(19, 20)

(14)

THE HIGH STREET.

now stands, was erected between 1634 and 1675, in that stormy period when King Charles I was holding his broken Parliament in the city, and the University was melting down its plate to coin money for his losing cause. But as a college its origin is far more ancient ; and tradition ascribes to King Alfred the first establishment of a University Hall upon this spot. Although this tradition

has been sanctioned by a legal decision, and by the celebration in 1872 of the so-called millenary of the foundation, yet it is quite without historical basis. The facts were thus stated by the late Professor Freeman (art. in *Saturday Review*) :—

"The history of Oxford begins in the tenth century; in the eleventh it was a place of the first importance as a military post, and as the scene of great national gatherings. But it is not till the twelfth that we get the first hints of the coming University, the first glimpses of schools, scholars, and lecturers; and it is not till the thirteenth that we get anything like colleges in the modern sense. In that age too comes, not indeed University College, but the benefaction out of which University College grew." The first mention of a royal foundation in the college documents occurs in a petition written in Norman-French, and addressed to King Richard II by "your poor petitioners the Masters and Scholars of your College called 'Universite Hall, in Oxenford,' which College was first founded by your noble progenitor, King Alfred (whom God absolve), for the maintenance of twenty-four 'Divinis Perpetual.'" The first historical endowment of the college dates from 1249. In that year William, Archdeacon of Durham, bequeathed 310 marks to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, for the endowment of masterships. Several ancient Schools or Halls were in course of time acquired (see 22), and early in the fourteenth century the society found a local habitation on the present site, its title then being "Great" or "Mickle University Hall." In the next century the title "The Universite Colledge" became frequent. The college has been rebuilt and enlarged during subsequent ages, the present buildings forming, for the most part, a typical example of 17th century collegiate architecture.

The first (E.) gateway leads into a small quadrangle, under a tower bearing on the N. side a statue of Mary, Queen-consort of William III, and on the S. side one of Dr. Radcliffe (see 21), who erected this portion of the edifice at his own expense, and bequeathed £600 per annum for travelling fellowships. The second gateway tower bears statues of Queen Anne and James II,* and leads to the Great Quadrangle, on the S. side of which is the *Chapel*, renovated and altered in 1862 by Sir G. G. Scott, but retaining the old cedar wainscoting and oak screen. The side windows are by Van Ling, 1641. On the W. wall is a fine

* This is said to be the only statue of James II in England, except the one at Whitehall.

sculpture by Flaxman in memory of Sir Wm. Jones. The Hall adjoining (refitted 1766, repaired 1892) contains good portraits of Lords Eldon and Stowell, Dean Stanley, and other eminent members of the college. The Hall has recently been extended westward, and a new roof (a portion of which is completed) is to take the place of the curious plaster ceiling.

The Library, on the S. side of the new quad., entered from behind the Hall, was built in 1860-1, in the Decorated style (Sir G. G. Scott, architect) to supersede the old library, which was situated over the kitchen. In it are statues of Lords Eldon and Stowell, formerly Fellows of the college. In the Common Room are curious portraits of Henry IV and Dudley Earl of Leicester, burnt in wood by Mr. Griffith; also busts of King Alfred and William Pitt, and a portrait of Dr. Johnson.

A new residence for the Master was built in 1879 from the designs of Mr. Bodley; and on the other side of Logic-lane an extension of the College, with handsome frontage to the High-street, was completed in 1903, from designs by Mr. H. Wilkinson Moore. Some very fine old carved wainscoting, removed from the building then demolished, has been fitted up in the Senior Common Room. A dome-roofed structure, entered by a small cloister from the N.W. corner of the W. quadrangle, was built in 1892-3 from designs by Mr. Basil Champneys, for the reception of the *Shelley Memorial* statue by Mr. Onslow Ford, the gift of Lady Shelley to the college, of which the poet was once a member. The mausoleum connects the older portion of the front with a W. wing added in 1843 (Sir C. Barry, architect).

On the opposite side of the High-street we are faced by

19. All Souls College, founded in 1437 by Henry Chichele, of Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, one of the original Fellows of New College (12), afterwards Abp. of Canterbury, whose statue, with that of Henry VI, adorns the tower beneath which we enter.

It is styled in the charter, "The College of all the Souls of the Faithful Departed," and especially the souls of Henry V, King of England and France, and of the faithful subjects of the realm who fell in the French Wars; and was founded for one warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, three clerks, and three choristers. There are now four Bible-clerks, who are the only undergraduates at All Souls; the fellowships being filled up by election from other colleges. By the founder's statutes preference in election of members was given to those candidates who should prove themselves to be of his kin; but this restriction has been abolished; and by the statute of May, 1882, provision was made for fifty fellowships, of which several are tenable only in connection with Uni-

versity professorships or other offices. Chichele spent a sum of £4,156 5s. 3d. in the building of the *First Quadrangle* and the original refectory, besides some £5,300 for the site and lands. It is worthy of notice that this quadrangle retains its primitive features, its relative proportions never having been altered, as at New College (12) and Brasenose (22), by the addition of a third storey.

On the N. side stands the Chapel, a good specimen of late Perpendicular work, 70 ft. by 30 ft., entered by a vaulted porch at the N.W. angle of the quad. It is open *free* daily in Term, from 12 till 1 and 2 till 4.

The great West window of the ante-chapel was filled by Hardman in 1862. Four of the other windows contain the original glass, those in the choir are old glass recently restored by Clayton & Bell. The 'classic' screen by Sir J. Thornhill is a relic of 18th cent. 'improvements.' The chief glory of the chapel, however, is its beautiful Reredos.

This superb adornment of the East end was walled up in 1664, and with the fine wooden roof was for two centuries concealed by lath and plaster; until, a restoration of the chapel being taken in hand about thirty years ago, the Reredos was brought to light, seriously dilapidated, it is true, and despoiled of its statues, but still affording sufficient data for the present magnificent work, which was completed in 1876 at the expense of the late senior Fellow of the College, Earl Bathurst, under the superintendence of the late Sir G. C. Scott. It comprises 36 statues under elaborately carved canopies, and nearly 100 statuettes (all executed by Mr. E. Geflowski), surrounding and surmounting the principal subject, the Crucifixion. Many of the larger statues are portraits



ALL SOULS AND ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

of contemporary Fellows, some of whom are quite easily recognizable. We give below a list of the larger figures, in order, beginning on the left hand side of the bottom row :—

Lower Tier :—Earl Bathurst (the restorer), Catharine of France, Henry V, Margaret of Anjou, Abp. Chichele (founder).—THE CRUCIFIXION.—Henry VI (co-founder), Abp. Warham, John of Gaunt, Bp. Goldwell, Cardinal Beaufort.

Second Tier :—Edward Duke of York, John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, Michael de la Pole Earl of Suffolk, John Duke of Bedford.—St. Jerome, St. Gregory, St. John Baptist, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine.—Thomas Duke of Clarence, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, An Archer (temp. Hen. V), Thomas Montacute Earl of Salisbury.

Third Tier :—The Twelve Apostles, with St. Michael in the centre.

Fourth Tier :—OUR LORD in Glory, with two attendant angels; on His Right Hand, souls saved; on His Left Hand, souls lost.

Above are inscribed the words “*Surgite mortui, venite ad judicium.*” (Arise, ye dead, and come to Judgment !), and beneath, over the altar-table, “*Beatis mortui qui in Domino moriuntur* (Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord). Beneath are three richly decorated panels in relief (by Mr. C. E. Kempe, 1889) representing the Deposition, the Entombment, and the Descent into Hades.

The floor is paved with Purbeck and Devonshire marbles, beautifully inlaid at the E. end. The Hall, E. of the chapel, is a fine, well-proportioned room, built in 1729.

It contains many good portraits; among them the founder, Henry VI, Sir W. Blackstone, Archbp. Harcourt, Sir Christopher Wren, Bp. Heber, Lord Salisbury as Chancellor (by Richmond), and the present Warden, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P. (by Herkomer), &c., and its windows have been recently filled with glass in memory of six “Worthies of All Souls”—Wren, Codrington, Lord Talbot of Hensol, Blackstone, Heber, and the late Marquis of Salisbury—at the expense of the present Fellows.

On the N. side of the Chapel and Hall is the *Great Quadrangle*, which, in spite of some incongruities of style, affords one of the grandest architectural scenes in Oxford. Let us take our stand at the foot of Hawkesmoor’s twin towers, and enjoy the view. Opposite is a picturesque cloister or piazza, with entrance gateway, date 1734; behind which rise majestically the dome of the Radcliffe (21) and the beautiful spire of St. Mary’s Church (20). On the left extends the range of Hall and Chapel, and facing this

on our right, occupying the whole N. side, 200 ft. in length, is the **Codrington Library**, built in 1716-60, which, though of 'debased' design, not unfitly completes the picture.

■ The Library was founded by Col. Codrington, a former Fellow, who bequeathed books of the value of £6,000 and a sum of £10,000. It contains more than 80,000 volumes, many of them legal works; also a statue of its founder,



THE GREAT QUADRANGLE, ALL SOULS.

a series of busts of eminent Fellows, and a singular Planetarium, kept in motion by machinery. The Library and a comfortable modern Reading-room are open for study to persons properly recommended. Among the celebrated men who have been Fellows of All Souls, may be mentioned Linacre, Sydenham, Sir Anthony Shirley, Abp. Sheldon (see 1), Jeremy Taylor, Bp. Tanner, Sir W. Blackstone (whose monument is in the library), Sir Christopher Wren, Bp. Heber, the poet Young, and the late Lord Salisbury. Bp. Wilberforce and Mr. Gladstone were Honorary Fellows. In a niche above the entrance gate,

on the inner side, has recently been placed a figure of Our Lord, the gift of Mr. Thomas Raleigh, one of the Fellows. At All Souls there is a curious tradition concerning the finding of a drake when the foundations were dug. The "Song of the Mallard" is to this day sung at the college gaudies in its honour.

Leaving All Souls, the next building on our right is the beautiful

20. Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin. The *Tower* is a very stately structure of the 13th century, with massive buttresses at the angles; later in the same century the characteristics of the Early Decorated style had so far developed, that the splendid pyramidal group of turrets, pinnacles, and windows, crowned by the spire, was grafted on to a base probably prepared for a less ornate surmounting. The ball-flower or pomegranate ornament was profusely employed in honour of Eleanor of Castile, mother of Edward II, in whose reign the spire was probably completed.

The spire was restored in 1861 by the late Mr. J. C. Buckler; but the discovery having been made that the pinnacles and the twelve statues at its base (fine examples of early 14th cent. sculpture) were in a dangerous condition, a thorough reconstruction has recently been carried out at a cost of about £12,000 by Mr. T. G. Jackson, A.R.A., by whom the parapets and pinnacles of the nave have also been restored (1897-8). The old statues are deposited in the ancient Congregation House, which adjoins the N. side of the church (*c.* 1300, restored 1871). The chamber above it was originally the receptacle of the University Library until the room over the Divinity School was built by Duke Humphrey (see No. 6). The chapel of Edward II's almoner, Adam de Brom, founder of Oriel College (24), on the W. side of the tower, was considerably altered in the 15th century, when the remainder of the edifice was rebuilt. His tomb, despoiled of its brasses, remains.

St. Mary's is the University Church, and in addition to its parochial services the University sermons are preached here on Sundays in term, the Heads of Houses, Divinity Professors, and other graduates in holy orders taking turn. There are also ten "select preachers" elected annually, and the well-known Bampton Lectures are delivered here by appointed divines. Men of the most diverse schools of thought have thus occupied the pulpit; and when the preacher is popular the roomy galleries are crowded with undergraduates and the body of the church filled with "dons" and a mixed congregation. In the so-called "bidding prayer" before sermon the names of some fifty public benefactors of the University are introduced on Commemoration Sunday and other special occasions. Our view of the interior is taken from an interesting article in *The Quiver*, April, 1897, entitled "Mementoes of Protestant Reformers."



ST. MARY-THE-VIRGIN'S CHURCH.

INTERIOR OF NAVE LOOKING E. SHOWING THE PILLAR, THE FIRST ON THE LEFT, TO WHICH CRANMER IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN CHAINED.

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The historical and biographical associations of St. Mary's are of great interest, and strikingly illustrate the important part taken by Oxford in the ecclesiastical and religious life of the nation. Here John Wycliffe, "the morning star of the Reformation" (see 60), denounced the errors and abuses of his day. To the chancel of this church Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were cited on 14th April, 1554, for a disputation with the doctors of Oxford and Cambridge, on the "presence, substance, and sacrifice of the Sacrament;" and here, on Sept. 7th in the following year, the same prelates were brought up for trial before a commission appointed by Cardinal Pole. Hither also, on 21st March, 1556, the venerable Archbishop Cranmer was brought for the purpose of publicly recanting his Protestant opinions.

The account given by Foxe of this scene is full of painful interest. Cranmer had been brought to St. Mary's from Bocardo prison (see page 1). The procession of the mayor and aldermen, followed by Cranmer between two friars, is described minutely. "Entering into the church, the psalm-singing friars brought Cranmer to his standing, and there left him. There was a stage set over against the pulpit, of a mean height from the ground, where Cranmer had his standing, waiting until Cole made him ready to his sermon." Attired in a bare and ragged gown, with an old square cap, he turned to a pillar near adjoining thereto, lifted up his hands, and prayed. Afterwards being permitted to speak, he concluded an affecting address in these words: "Forasmuch as my hand offended in writing contrary to my heart, my hand therefore shall be first punished; for if I may come to the fire, it shall be the first burnt. As for the Pope, I utterly refuse his false doctrines; and as for the Sacrament, I believe as I have taught in my book against the Bishop of Winchester, which my book teacheth so true a doctrine of the Sacrament, that it shall stand at the last day before the judgment seat of God, when the Papistical doctrine contrary thereto shall be ashamed to show her face." Having thus "flung down the burden of his shame," Cranmer recovered his strength, and went without fear to the stake. (See Martyrs' Memorial, No. 58.)

An inscription on a marble slab in the floor of the chancel informs us, on the authority of a contemporary record, that "in a vault of brick, at the upper end of the quire of this church," lies

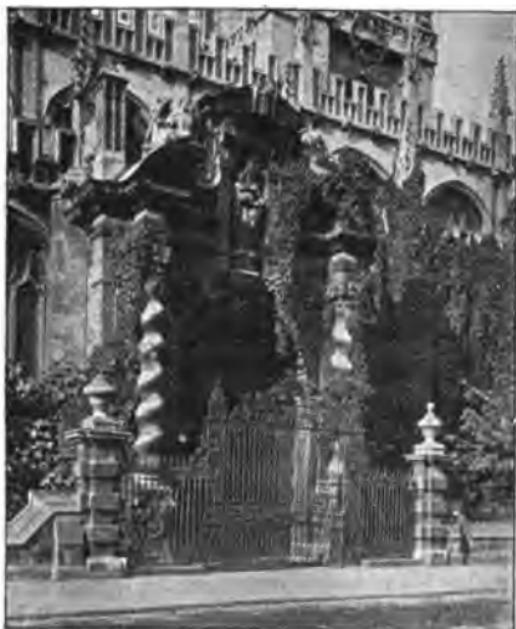
Amy Robsart, the ill-fated heroine of Sir Walter Scott's *Kenilworth*: Her body was conveyed to Oxford from Cumnor Hall, some three or four miles distant, and was buried on Sunday, 22nd Sept., 1560, having lain in state at Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College (45).

In 1891 the great West window of the church was filled with stained glass from designs by Mr. C. Kempe, in memory of the late Dr. J. W. Burgon, Dean of Chichester, and formerly the much beloved Vicar of St. Mary's.

The picturesque Italian front with spiral columns was erected in 1637 by Dr. Morgan Owen, chaplain to Abp. Laud. Over it is a statue of the Virgin with the holy Child in her arms. This effigy occasioned such offence to the Puritans of that day, that it formed the subject of one of the articles of impeachment against the Archbishop. The Porch was admirably restored in 1865 by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and now makes a charming picture, especially in the early autumn, when the whole S. side of the church is gorgeously festooned with clinging foliage all aglow with crimson.

The pinnacles of the S. aisle were restored in 1902, thus completing the external restoration. At the W. end of the Church an ancient and historic ale-house has recently been transformed by Mr. Wilkinson Moore, architect, into a dwelling-house, appropriately named *St. Mary's Entry*. Passing this on our left (see illustration on page 51, which represents an official procession of the Vice-Chancellor with the Bedels) we find ourselves in

Radcliffe Square, a "place" occupied entirely by academic
1904]



THE PORCH, ST. MARY-THE-VIRGIN'S.

edifices, and singularly rich in grand and beautiful effects. On the E. side the buildings of All Souls (19) group themselves in picturesque combinations. On the W. extends the E. façade of Brasenose College (22); on the N. is the Bodleian Library (6), on the S. is the University Church (20) we have just left. The effect of its fine tower and spire seen from this square by moonlight, or lit up by the evening sun against a clear sky, is indescribably impressive. The imposing dome-roofed structure in the centre, is known as the

21. Radcliffe Camera (*Camera Bodleiana*), now used as a Reading-Room in connection with the Bodleian Library (6), which has been already described. It is open to visitors on payment of 3d. each, from 10 till 10 daily, with the exception of certain days and hours during which the Bodleian is customarily closed. It was built in 1737-49, from a design by Gibbs, at an expense of £40,000, contributed by Dr. Radcliffe, Physician to William III and Mary and to Queen Anne. To this large sum he added an endowment of £250 per annum for a librarian's salary, and two other sums of £100 for repairs and the purchase of books.

The library was originally called the Physic Library, its design being the encouragement of the study of the physical sciences; but in 1861 the Radcliffe collection of books was removed to the University Museum (9), where a new and sumptuous building has now been erected for it (see page 17), and the Camera was transformed into a reading-room to the Bodleian (6). Here most of the modern literature is kept, and a comprehensive classified library provided for the use of University men and others who obtain permission to read: books can also be procured from "Bodley's" for perusal here, until 10 p.m.

Should the day be fine, we would strongly advise visitors to ascend to the gallery which surrounds the base of the dome, whence they will enjoy a magnificent panorama of the University and surrounding country. A similar view from the cupola of the Sheldonian Theatre has already been described (see pages 3, 4); but as the points of sight are not precisely identical, we



THE CAMERA, FROM ST. MARY'S ENTRY.

subjoin a list of the principal objects seen from this gallery, giving in order the number they bear in the Guide and on the Plan.*

The first conspicuous objects N. (to our left at the top of the staircase) are the Schools Tower (5) and Bodleian (6); further eastward (to the right) are Nos. 8, 11, and 12, the two new colleges (75 and 76) lying further N.E.; due E. we are bounded by 19, beyond which are seen 13, 14, and 17. Next are the lantern and roofs of 14a; and then (S.) 18, 26, 20, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32. The old and new buildings of Brasenose (22) lie immediately beneath us on the W., while further distant are 65, 35, 36, 69, 39, 42, 40, 43a, and 66. N.W., behind Bishop Heber's tree (see p. 54), is 62; then come 6, 1; and beyond these (N.) 60, 57, 55, 50, 53b, 54, 51, 10, and 9; the cupola and vane of 7a just showing above the roofs between 9 and 5.

On the W. side of Radcliffe Square is the old entrance to



ARMS OF
BRASENOSE

22. Brasenose College, founded in 1509 by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, of Prestbury in Cheshire. Many scholarships and exhibitions have been added by subsequent benefactors. Henry VIII's charter, entitling this foundation "The King's Hall and College of Brasenose," is dated 15th January, 1512; but the buildings occupy the site of older academic Halls. One of these was called "Little University Hall," in contradistinction to "Mickle University Hall" (see No. 18); another, of the 13th cent., called Brazen-nose Hall, is said to have occupied the site of a *brasen-hus* or brewhouse. The original knocker, carried away to Stamford by rebellious students in 1334, was recovered in 1890 and placed in the Hall. The representation of the *brazzen nose* over the old entrance-gate was probably added at a much later date, when punning rebuses of this kind were in fashion. The *Gateway Tower*, completed in 1520, was altered in the 17th cent., but faithfully restored by the late Mr. Buckler.

* For a handy Key to these numbers, see *Numerical Index* on page facing the Plan.

The view from *within* the first Quadrangle gives a much better idea of the original proportions of the buildings than the East front, where the relative height of the tower is diminished by a third storey, constructed in the reign of James I. The Hall, which retains its primitive form, is entered on the South side of the quad. by a curious shallow porch, over which are 16th cent. busts of Alfred the Great and Johannes Erigena, a Scot, who is said to have lectured in Little University Hall on this site, A.D. 882. It contains portraits of the founder, also of Dr. Burton, author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," and others. The Library forms the more modern portion of the front facing Radcliffe Square, and with the Chapel which adjoins it, both attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, affords an interesting example of the combination of some characteristics of mediæval architecture with 'classic' details.

The Chapel, 1668, has a fine fan-tracery roof, and its general effect is good, notwithstanding its architectural anomalies. The E. window is by Kempe; and there are memorial windows to the Rev. F. W. Robertson, of Brighton, the Rev. J. P. Harris, chaplain of Lucknow during the memorable siege, Dr. Cradock, a former Principal, Mr. T. C. Edwards-Moss, and others. The new organ is by Hill & Son, 1892.

Among the eminent members of Brasenose should also be mentioned Bishop Miles, John Foxe, Elias Ashmole (see 56), Dean Milman, and Bishop Heber, who when a student here occupied rooms on the ground floor, right of No. 4 staircase, which are still overshadowed by a noble chestnut tree in the neighbouring garden of Exeter College (62), hence called *Bishop Heber's Tree*. The late Mr. Walter Pater was a Brasenose man.

Extensive additions have recently been made to the college. New buildings, comprising more than twenty sets of rooms, two lecture-rooms, a reading-room, and various offices, occupy the site of old Broadgates Hall, more lately called "Amsterdam," anciently a place of considerable importance, and at one time a recognized asylum for petty criminals. And by the extension of the college to the southward, a really magnificent frontage to the High-street is gained. The buildings comprise a grand Entrance Gateway and Tower, with richly carved details, a residence for the Principal, and five sets of rooms for undergraduates; and this new South front, with its bold gables and fine range of oriel windows, forms even in its present incomplete state a worthy addition to the beauties of the High street. Mr. T. G. Jackson is the architect.

Crossing the High street at St. Mary's Church (20), we turn down a narrow lane just opposite, named Oriel-street, and find on our left hand the building known for five centuries as

23. St. Mary Hall. The site was anciently occupied by the parsonage of St. Mary-the-Virgin's, presented in 1325 by King Edward II to Oriel College (24), by which society it was converted



Photograph by]

Oriel College and St. Mary's Spire.

[Kelly's, Ltd.]

into a separate place of education in 1333. About the year 1451, Bedell Hall, founded in 1294, was also conveyed to the same college by the University, and added to the site. The buildings consist of a small quadrangle, on the N. side of which stand the Chapel and Hall (1630-40), the latter now converted into a Junior Common Room for Oriel College (24).

Among the famous men who studied in this house were Sir Thomas More (whose portrait after Holbein adorns the Hall), George Sandys the poet, and the



DINING HALL, ORIEL COLLEGE.

martyred Bp. Hannington. After a separate existence of more than 500 years, "Skimmery" is now again incorporated with its parent society adjoining,—

24. Oriel College, founded by King Edward II, at the suggestion of his almoner, Adam de Brom, on the 12th April, 1326. The King bestowed on the society a large messuage known as "La Oriole," whence the present name of the college is derived.*

* *Oriol* is an old French word meaning any portico, recess, or small room which was more private and better ornamented than the rest of the building. It is derived from the Latin *aureolum*, ornamented with gold.

The college was incorporated in 1603 by letters patent of King James I. The *Hall*, built in 1637, has a charmingly picturesque exterior, somewhat disfigured by recent necessary repairs. Its entrance portico, approached by a flight of steps, and surmounted by a curious parapet with the words "Regnante Carolo," was restored in 1897. Over the entrance are statues of the Virgin and child, with those of Edward II and Charles I in canopied niches under a semi-circular pediment. The room is of noble proportions, and its oaken roof is one of the finest in Oxford; on the walls are several portraits of eminent persons connected with the college, including Edward II, Sir Walter Raleigh, Queen Anne, Bishop Butler, Cardinal Newman (by Ouless), &c.

The *Chapel* (adjoining the Hall to the S.) was completed in 1642. It has been altered at various dates, most recently in 1884-5 by Mr. T. G. Jackson, when a new E. window was added in memory of the Provost. The *Library*, in the Ionic order (by Wyatt, 1788), is on the N. side of the second quadrangle, on the site of an older room originally erected in 1444. It contains many rare books, including the "Parliamentary Records" and other works by Prynne the republican and antiquary. In the Common Room on the ground floor are portraits, among others, of Bishops Ken, Morley, Seth Ward, and Copleston; together with Vasari's painting of the Italian poets.

The college possesses some elegant specimens of ancient art, in the shape of two drinking cups, one said to have been the gift of Edward II, the other a cocoa-nut in silver gilt, presented by Bishop Carpenter in the 15th century.

Oriel is peculiarly rich in biographical reminiscences. We find on its books such names as Barclay, author of *The Ship of Fools*; Sir Walter Raleigh, Prynne, and Bishop Butler; and in later times many of its members took a conspicuous part in the "Tractarian" movement. John Keble (see 10) at the early age of eighteen became a Fellow of the college, and took his place at the high table and senior common-room, among that remarkable body of men which even then gave the intellectual tone to the University, and afterwards, by the gradual accretion of men of marked ability and kindred thought, became a centre of influence which well-nigh revolutionized the Church of England. Copleston and Davison were the leaders in the endless discussions of the common-room when Keble entered it almost simultaneously with Whately; Newman, Arnold, Pusey, Hurrell Froude, and many lesser lights were afterwards added. Bishop Wilberforce, Hampden, and Fraser, Dean Church,

Matthew Arnold, and 'Tom' Hughes were also members of this college. Among Oriel men of recent times probably the best known are Lord Goschen (Chancellor, 1903) and the late Cecil Rhodes, who was made an Hon. D.C.L. in 1899. By his will, dated July 1st, 1899, the latter, among other large bequests to the University, gave the sum of £100,000, free of all duty, to his old college; and directed that a portion of this sum should be appropriated to the extension of the college buildings to the High-street; also that £10,000 should be held as a fund to maintain "the dignity of the High Table."

Almost opposite Oriel is a lofty arch supported by fluted Doric columns, called *Canterbury Gate*. It was built by Wyatt in 1778, and forms the entrance to one of the smaller quadrangles of Christ Church (see No. 31), named "Canterbury Quadrangle," from a college formerly on this site, founded 1363, of which Wycliffe was first warden, and Sir Thomas More was sometime a student. Close by is

25. *Corpus Christi College, founded in 1516 by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, Keeper of the Privy Seal to Kings Henry VII and Henry VIII.

It was dedicated "to the honour of the most precious Body of our Lord Jesus Christ, of His most spotless Mother, and of all the Saints Patrons of the Cathedral Churches of Winchester, Durham, Bath and Wells, and Exeter."

Bishop Fox's original design was to erect a seminary for eight monks of St. Swithun's Priory in Winchester, with a few secular scholars. But this plan



CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

* Some important additions were made to this college in 1885, by the erection of new buildings on the opposite side of the way, at the corner of Grove-street, at a cost of about £4,000, from the original and characteristic designs of Mr. T. G. Jackson.

was altered, it is said at the suggestion of Hugh Oldham, Bp. of Exeter, who remonstrated thus: "What, my lord! shall we build houses and provide livelihoods for a company of buzzing monks, whose end and fall we ourselves may live to see? No, no! it is more meet a great deal, that we should have care to provide for the increase of learning, and for such as by their learning shall do good in the church and commonwealth." Bishop Oldham followed up this advice by giving 6,000 marks towards the building of Corpus Christi College. This institution was the first in Oxford in which any regular provision was made for the cultivation of Greek and Latin: the appointment by its founder of two professors for these languages being the first noteworthy attempt to depart from the narrow plan of education which had prevailed in the University.



BP. FOX'S CROISIER. called "Turner's Buildings" after a **ARMS OF CORPUS.** former President by whom they were built in 1706; here the late Mr. Ruskin.

Entering by the tower gateway, with fine vaulted roof, we have on our left hand the *Hall*, which possesses a good timber roof of the 16th century, and contains original portraits of the Founder and Bp. Oldham, the former painted by Joannes Corvus, a Fleming, early in the reign of Henry VIII. The *Library*, on the S. side, is exceptionally rich in ancient volumes and rare MSS. The *Chapel* (1517) has an altarpiece by Rubens, representing the Adoration.

The cylindrical *Sundial* standing in the centre of the quadrangle (see p. 57) was constructed in 1605 by Charles Turnbull, a Fellow of the college. On its summit are carved the arms of Henry VII, the University, and Bps. Fox and Oldham; beneath these is the dial, exhibiting a curious perpetual calendar. Through the adjoining cloister we reach a modern range,



resided for some time ; and from the *Gardens* beyond a good view of Christ Church walks is obtained (see page 65).

Several objects of antiquarian interest are treasured as relics in this college ; among them the Founder's *Pastoral Staff*, in perfect preservation, though quite four centuries old ; six feet in length, of silver gilt, and in beauty only second to the one preserved at New College (see page 25) ; also the Founder's *Chalice* and *Paten* of pure gold, dated 1507, a curious salt-cellar, rings, seals, &c.

Corpus Christi has had from its foundation a great reputation for learning, and has numbered many remarkable men among its members—conspicuously Bp. Jewel and the “judicious” Hooker. In the list of modern worthies stands prominently the name of John Keble (10), who in his fifteenth year was elected to a scholarship here, which he held until, on taking a “double-first,” he gained a fellowship at Oriel (24) at the age of eighteen. East of Corpus Christi is

26. Merton College, in many respects one of the most interesting foundations in the University. It enjoys the honour of being the oldest college in Oxford—having been founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton, Lord High Chancellor to Henry III, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester.



ARMS OF MERTON

He originally instituted at Malden in Surrey a “House of Scholars of Merton” for the maintenance of twenty students at Oxford. By A.D. 1268 he had acquired the site of the present college, into which the Malden foundation was merged by the statutes of 1274, which preceded by ten years the statutes of Balliol (60), and served as a model for subsequent foundations in both Universities. Provision was made for a body of secular students, who were not required to enter into holy orders (“*qui non religiosi, religiosi viverent*”) ; and if they took the vow of any among the regular monastic orders they ceased *ipso facto* to be members of the college. The Fellows of Merton early acquired a reputation for free speech and bold speculation. Wycliffe was one of them (see 14, 20, 60) ; and in the 14th cent. the Lollards were strongly represented here, until in 1411 the doctrines of Wycliffe were condemned, and his books publicly burnt.

The Chapel, formerly also the Church of St. John Baptist, is the first object which claims special attention. The Chapel was built 1264-1300 ; the first high altar dedicated 1277 ; Transepts finished 1414 ; Tower 1448-51. The visitor cannot fail to be struck with the extent and beauty of the Choir as seen from Merton-street, and the bold effect of the Tower and transepts.

The original design apparently was for a cathedral-shaped edifice on the usual cruciform ground-plan, the tower and transepts plainly showing traces of a projected extension westward. We enter the college by the principal gateway, which is surmounted by figures of the founder and Henry III, and a curious sculpture of St. John

Baptist preaching in the wilderness ; and passing through an iron gate on our right into the old burial-ground, we gain access to the interior of the *Chapel* by a small door on the E. side of the North transept.

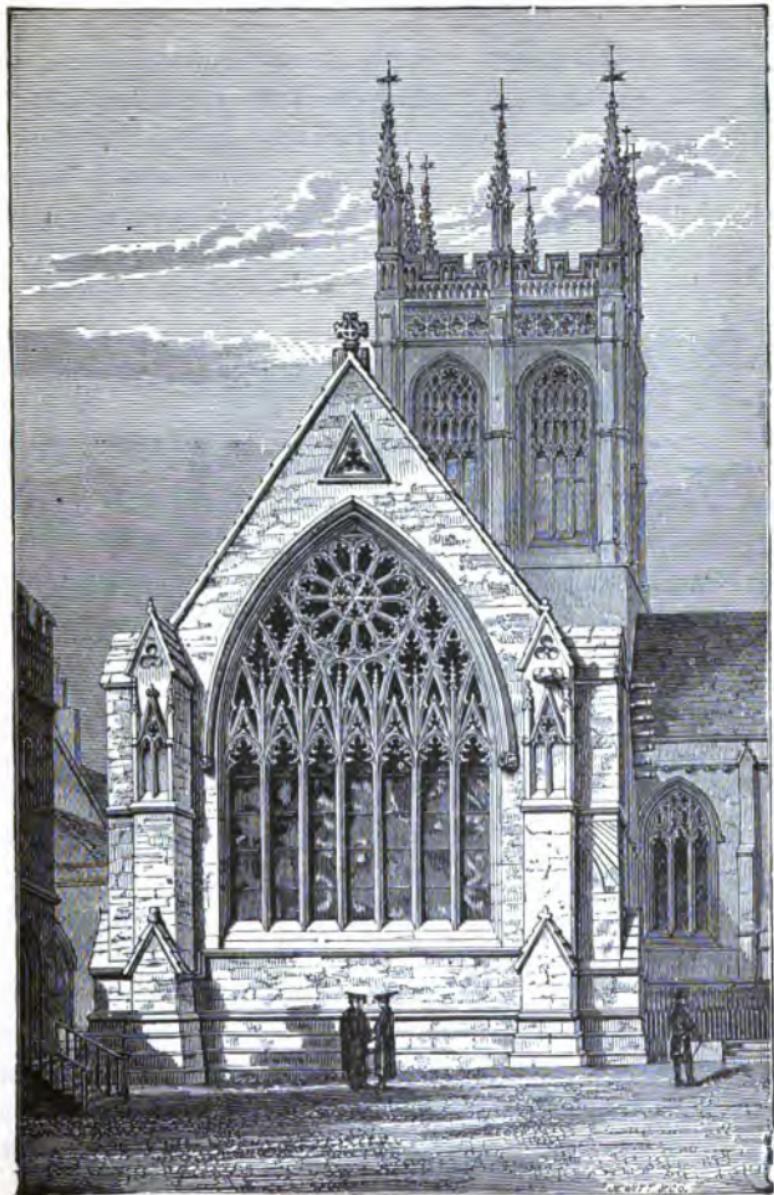
On entering we notice on our left a mural tablet of white marble beautifully carved in relief by Woolner, in memory of the martyred Bishop Patteson, sometime a Fellow of this college. Beneath this is the oldest memorial brass, dated 1310. In the transept are also monuments to Sir Thomas Bodley (see 6), and Sir H. Savile ; and tablets to Anthony Wood, Col. Grimwood, Canon Noel Freeling, and others.

The *Choir* is an early and very fine example of the geometrical Decorated style

MERTON COLLEGE GATEWAY.



of the 13th cent. contemporary with Cologne Cathedral. Its fourteen side windows, of diverse yet harmonious design (the upper lights retaining their original glass, A.D. 1283) ; its splendid East window, of exquisite tracery, although somewhat marred by the painted glass with which the lower lights were filled in 1702 ; its



MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, FROM THE EAST.

elaborately carved sedilia, well-preserved memorial brasses (dated 1387, 1420, 1471), brass lectern given by John Martok, Fellow in 1458, and roof richly decorated in 1850-1, combine to form an ensemble rarely equalled. The altar-piece is ascribed to Tintoretto. Returning to the *First Quadrangle*, we notice on our right the glorious East window (page 61), close to which is the *Sacristy*, *temp. Edward II.*

Having served for many years the purpose of a brew-house, this *Sacristy* was carefully restored in 1887 under the direction of Mr. Jackson, when an interesting staircase of the 15th century was brought to light. In its N. wall is a curious little window or "squint," from which, it is said, the celebration of Holy Communion in the adjoining Chapel was witnessed by Queen Henrietta when residing here, while the King was at Christ Church during the Civil Wars.

On the S. side of the quadrangle is the *Hall*, one of the most interesting as well as the most ancient of college refectories. It was re-constructed in 1872, by Sir G. G. Scott, the original oak door with iron hinge-mountings (*circa 1320*) being retained.

On the walls are portraits of the Founder, Duns Scotus, Bishop Jewel, Dr. Harvey, and other celebrities; the chief figure over the high table being the late Warden, the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, by R. W. Macbeth.

Leaving the First Quadrangle through a low archway W. of the Hall, we pass to our right, under an ancient Muniment-room or *Treasury* of the 13th cent., with quaint high-pitched roof of stone, into the *Mob Quadrangle*, containing on its S. side the venerable *Library*, certainly one of the most ancient in the kingdom: its narrow lancet-shaped windows with trefoil heads indicating its antiquity. It was built, or adapted from an older structure, in 1349 by William Rede, Bp. of Chichester, but the dormer windows in the roof were added some centuries later in the reign of James I, when the interior was fitted up as it now remains, an extremely interesting specimen of an old English library.

Beyond another stone-groined archway at the N.W. angle of the Library Quadrangle, and in glaring contrast with these venerable monastic relics, is a new building erected in 1864 for the accommodation of additional students.

Retracing our steps to the First Quad., we pass E. of the Hall, into the *Fellows' Quadrangle*, 1610, under a wide-spanned arch with remarkable vaulted roof, having among its bosses the arms of Henry VII, surrounded by the signs of the zodiac. Opposite us is an imitation of the Schools Tower (5), minus the first or Tuscan stage, probably by the same architect, Thomas Holt (*cir.* 1610), and beyond this is a *Garden* and terrace-walk on a portion of the old city wall, which affords a most delightful prospect, from Magdalen Tower (17) on the left to Christ Church (29) on the right. Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was Warden of this College under Charles I. Connected with Merton, and communicating with it on the east side of the First Quadrangle, is a group of buildings until 1882 known as **St. Alban Hall** (27), which was founded in 1220 by Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford, who gave it with another tenement called Nun Hall to the nuns of Littlemore. These houses were subsequently leased to Merton College: but at the dissolution of Littlemore nunnery for the founding of Wolsey's College (29), St. Alban Hall became his property, and on his fall it came into the hands of Henry VIII, from whom it ultimately passed to Merton College in 1549. This Hall was rebuilt in 1600, and further enlarged and improved in 1863 and 1866. In its quadrangle is a quaint gabled bell-turret worthy of notice. By virtue of a statute made in 1881 by the University Commissioners, St. Alban Hall is now formally united with Merton College. On leaving Merton, we retrace our steps past the Chapel, remarking the grotesque carving of the gargoyles

**THE BROAD WALK IN WINTER.***Photograph by**[Hill, & Saunders.]*

or waterspouts from its roof, and turn to the left through a gateway adjoining the N. transept leading to **Merton Fields**, whence from various points many of the collegiate buildings may be seen; the Cathedral (29) being a prominent object on our right. The fine avenue of elms facing us, named the **Broad Walk**, communicates at each end with a delightful river-side walk, a mile and a quarter in extent, surrounding a large meadow known as **Christ Church Meadow**, the gift of Lady Elizabeth



THE UNIVERSITY BARGE.

Montacute in the fourteenth century (see page 70).

The *Broad Walk* was formerly much frequented by visitors on the Sunday in Commemoration week, hence popularly called "Show Sunday." Near the W. end of the Broad Walk, an avenue formally opened in 1872 (marked "New Walk" in the Plan) leads directly to the

River Isis, a classic name applied to that part of the Thames which flows by the classic University. The Oxfordshire shore is lined with barges, some of which are occupied by the proprietors of rowing boats, but the more handsome ones by the Rowing Clubs of the various colleges. These are in fact floating club-houses,

well supplied with newspapers, periodicals, writing materials, and every accommodation for members who indulge in aquatic exercise.

On the river in summer-time a most animated sight is presented by the numberless craft, from 'Canaders' to eight-oars, which crowd its surface. During the Lent and Summer Terms the College Eight-oar races are rowed here, when some twenty-two crews compete for the glory of heading the river.

The Procession of Boats was wont to be one of the most popular events of Commemoration week. About fifty eight-oars, each manned by nine men in 'blazers' of distinctive colours, rowed in procession past the University Barge, which was crowded with fair spectators, manifesting delighted interest in the pretty sight, as the boats in their order passed the fortunate crew who were "head of the river," and gave a hearty salute by adroitly tossing their oars in the air—an achievement which when clumsily attempted sometimes entailed the punishment of immersion, to the no small merriment of thousands of spectators. By a resolution of the O.U.B.C. in Oct., 1893, this custom is now discontinued.

Returning by the new avenue, and recrossing the Broad Walk at its western extremity, we approach the noble buildings and spacious quadrangles of the most magnificent academic and religious foundation in Europe,—

***28-31. Christ Church.** Facing us are the **Meadow Buildings** (28), a modern addition erected 1862-6, and comprising fifty sets of rooms.

In the earlier editions of this Guide-book, for thirty years past the visitor has been directed to enter Christ Church through this gate. A new regulation, however, has recently been issued by the authorities in the following terms:—

"There is now no thoroughfare through Christ Church. There is no entrance to, nor exit from, the college, except by the Great Gate."



ARMS OF CH. CH.

It becomes necessary, therefore, leaving these Meadow Buildings on our right, to pass into St. Aldate's street by the lane shown on the Plan, and make our entrance, in conformity with the regulations, by the great West Gate, under

* For the sake of distinctness, the principal buildings of Christ Church are separately numbered on our Plan from 28 to 31 inclusive. In consequence of the new regulation quoted above, the order of these numbers is now necessarily transposed.

31. "Tom" Tower, so called because containing "Great Tom," a bell formerly belonging to Osney Abbey, but recast in 1680, and weighing nearly 18,000 lb. It may be seen on application to the porter and payment of 2d. Every night at 9.5 "Tom" tolls a curfew of 101 strokes, as a signal for the closing of college gates. The *Great Gate*, well worthy of its old name, "The Faire Gate," was erected to the height of the two smaller towers by Cardinal Wolsey, whose statue is over the entrance; but the Bell-tower was added by Sir Christopher Wren, *circa* 1682. Entering, we cross the

Great Quadrangle, 264 feet by 261, the noblest and most spacious in Oxford, and forming part of Cardinal Wolsey's original plan, although the N. side was not completed till 1668.

Great improvements were effected here during Dean Liddell's time; notably the Bell Tower, the parapet and pinnacles surmounting the Hall, and the arches and rib-mouldings indicative of the original design for a grand cloister.

Facing us we see a double archway, just beneath the stately Early English tower and spire. This forms the W. entrance to the

29. Cathedral Church of Christ, which is both the chapel of Christ Church and the chief church of the diocese of Oxford. It is open for the inspection of visitors daily from 11 to 1 and from 2.30 till 4.30.



"TOM" TOWER, CH. CH.

This venerable pile boasts an antiquity far greater than that of the collegiate establishment with which it is now combined. Pausing in this West porch, let us take a rapid glance at the history of both. The earliest annals of the church carry us back to Saxon times, and connect themselves with the almost legendary history of a religious house, founded by St. Frideswide, who died A.D. 740. In 1180 her remains were removed "from an obscure to a more noted place in the church." At this date the main fabric of the present church was complete, having been restored by Prior Guimond, 1120-1180; and the massive columns and arches were then substantially the same as we see them now. In 1289 a new and more worthy shrine for her relics was solemnly dedicated, and this was again replaced in 1480 by one still more superb. Some fragments of the earlier (thirteenth century) monument, recently discovered, have been carefully placed and partially restored on the S. side of the Lady Chapel, probably their original position. St. Frideswide's Priory was finally surrendered to Henry VIII in 1522, and by him transferred to Cardinal Wolsey, then at the zenith of his prosperity. The eminent prelate had resolved to found an institution to be called "Cardinal's College," where the new learning should be cultivated in the service of the old Church, on a scale of magnificence quite unparalleled. The first stone of Wolsey's College was laid July 16, 1525, but the completion of this grand project was prevented by his attainder in 1529. Henry VIII then took possession of all the revenues which had been appropriated to Wolsey's design, and in 1532 founded a college here which he named King Henry VIII's College. In 1546, having created the bishopric of Oxford, first established at Osney Abbey in the western suburb, he connected the new see with his recently founded college, naming it *Ecclesia Christi Cathedralis Oxoniense*,—"The Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford." Christ Church is therefore an instance, without parallel, of the union of a cathedral and a collegiate foundation. Its proper title being *Aedes Christi* (not *Collegium*), it is never styled "College," but is spoken of by its members as "The House." A curious illustration of its mixed constitution is afforded by the fact that although the diocesan is known as Bishop of *Oxford*, one never hears of the Dean of Oxford or the Canons of Oxford, but they are always described as the Dean and Canons of *Christ Church*.

Architecturally the Cathedral is a type of the transition between the Norman and Early English styles; but traces of the earlier Saxon church have recently been brought to light at the E. end, and Mr. Park Harrison has shown the probability that at least in the Choir we have some of the pre-Norman work of King Æthelred II, who restored the church about A.D. 1004.

On entering the visitor feels at once that, if one of the smallest of English



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, LOOKING E.

cathedrals, Christ Church is by no means one of the least beautiful. The special charm of the interior is largely due to the good taste with which the restorations were carried out under the fostering care of the late Dean, Dr. Liddell. Almost at the threshold we are held spell-bound by the vista. The exquisitely wrought fan-traceried roof of the choir (ascribed to Wolsey, but probably of somewhat earlier date) seems to have sprung naturally from the solid Norman columns which are older by several centuries. The windows and arcade at the E. end were reconstructed by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1871, in harmony with the original Norman work. The fine *Reredos* in sandstone and *rosso antico*, richly gilded, was an anonymous gift. A *Festival Frontal*, exquisitely worked in silks by the donor, Mrs. Wyatt, was first used on Easter Day, 1897. On the S. side of the choir is the *Episcopal Throne*, erected at the cost of £1,000 as a memorial to the late Bishop Wilberforce; a life-like medallion portrait of the prelate is conspicuous among its profuse wood-carving. The *Lectern* was presented by two of the Censors of the House, and the Bible (17th cent.) by the three daughters of the late Dean Liddell. N. of the Choir is the *Lady Chapel*, which was greatly altered in the Early English period, its delicately moulded shafts contrasting with the massive piers. A brass in the floor marks the supposed resting-place of St. Frideswide. The *Latin Chapel*, adjoining N. (see p. 73), so called because the Latin prayers were read here, contains some of the carved woodwork of Wolsey's time. It is said to have been built by Lady Elizabeth de Montacute, who died in 1359. Her tomb adjoins the reputed shrine (perhaps "watching-chamber") of St. Frideswide, whose career is illustrated in the glass of Sir E. Burne Jones' window (1859). The other tombs on the S. side of the Latin Chapel are those of a prior, fully robed, believed to be Alex. de Sutton, prior of St. Frideswide's 1294-1316, and Sir George Nowers, a companion of the Black Prince, who died 1425. At the angle of the S. aisle of choir and the S. transept is the tomb of Bp. King, last Abbot of Osney and first Bp. of Oxford (see pp. 71, 76, and Appendix): his effigy may be seen in a small window close by. On the E. side of the S. transept is *St. Lucy's Chapel*, with its curious *Becket window*, c. 1330, in which the head of the murdered prelate is obliterated, it is said by royal command. The handsome *Font-cover* (Bodley, architect) was presented in 1903 by Bp. Randall in memory of his wife. A slab of marble in the floor of the nave covers the grave of Dr. Pusey: inlaid in lead is a Latin inscription to his memory and that of his wife and two daughters with whom he lies buried. On the wall of the S. aisle are a life-like bust in white marble of the late Prince Leopold, a tablet in memory of the late Bp. Mackarness, and a medallion portrait of the wife of Sir Henry Acland, with brasses to her memory and that of her husband and son. The great window in the N. transept, representing the triumph of St. Michael the Archangel, was presented by the Marquis of Lothian in 1876. Sir E. Burne Jones' windows are deserving of special notice. One, in memory of Mr. Vyner, murdered by Greek brigands in 1870, is at the E. end of the Lady Chapel; "St Cecilia" adjoins it in the N. aisle of choir; and in the S. aisle, also at the E.

end, is "St. Catherine of Alexandria," in memory of the late Miss Edith Liddell. Another by this artist, subject, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," is at the W. end of the S. aisle. In memory of the late Canon Liddon the south window in the S. transept has been filled with glass (Clayton and Bell, 1894), and an inscription on a brass tablet has been placed on the S.W. column of the nave, beneath the organ-loft. Other interesting memorials might be mentioned did space permit.

There is full choral Cathedral service here daily, at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., open to the public; and there is also an earlier and a later service, the former attended by all the members of the House. We advise visitors who may spend a Sunday in Oxford, especially in term-time, not to miss evening prayers at 5 o'clock. There still survives here a 'use' adopted in honour of Henry VIII, the royal founder of the House, *viz.* : the repetition of the versicle and response, "O Lord, save the King," &c., before the Prayer for the King's Majesty.



Photo. by the

TOMB OF BISHOP KING.

[Photochrom Co.]

The Chapter House, adjoining the S. transept, a beautiful specimen of Early English (restored in 1879), is entered from the Cloisters by a fine Norman doorway. In its E. wall is preserved the foundation stone of Wolsey's College at Ipswich, A.D. 1528. (See p. 73.)

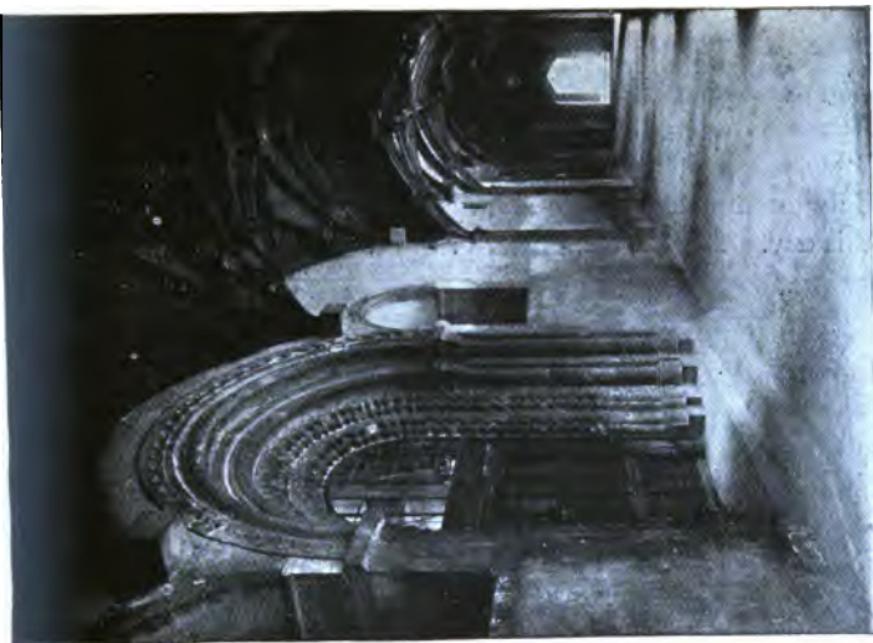
Through a passage close to the Chapter House, access is gained to a small burial-ground. Here, just beneath her memorial window, is the simple grave of Edith, daughter of the late Dean Liddell, and here he was himself laid to rest on 22nd Jan., 1898. His grave is marked by a Cornish granite cross; and there is a tablet to his memory at the E. end of the S. aisle. The restoration of the Cloister was completed in 1899: among its carved bosses are portraits of Queen Victoria, the Chancellor, the Bishop (Dr. Stubbs), and the Dean (Dr. Paget). Since then the first three have departed this life, and Dr. Paget has been raised to the bishopric.

We now pass beneath the Belfry Tower, completed in 1879 for the reception of the sweet-toned bells from the Cathedral tower: seven of these were originally in Osney Abbey, three were added later, and two more were given in 1894. Ascending the grand *Staircase*, we admire the elegant fan-tracery of the stone roof (A.D. 1640) supported by a single slender pillar, and enter

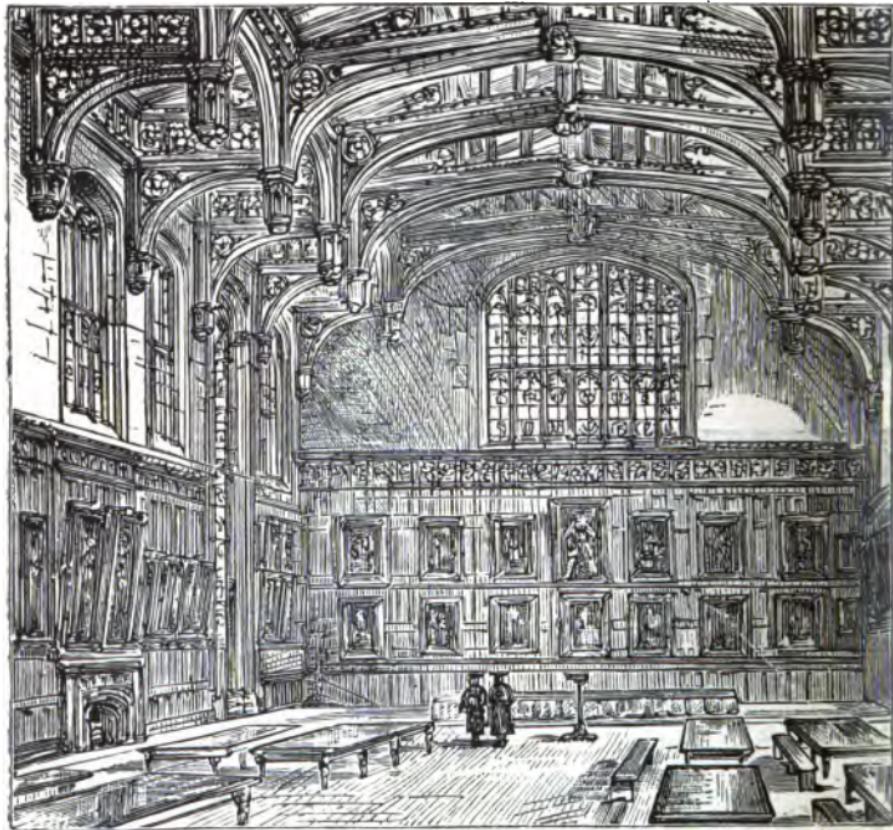
30. Christ Church Hall, the grandest of all mediæval Halls in the kingdom, save that at Westminster. (Fee, 2d.)

Its length is 115 ft., breadth 40 ft., height 50 ft. Its lofty roof (dated 1529, repaired after fire, 1720) is of Irish oak, decorated with armorial bearings. In this room a banquet was given to Henry VIII in 1533; dramatic representations were witnessed here by Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I; and here in 1644 the latter monarch assembled those members of Parliament who remained faithful to his failing cause. The dais or high table at the upper end of the room is lighted on the S. side by a large and splendid oriel window, the glass (by Messrs. Burlison & Grylls) containing exquisitely wrought full-length portraits of Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Thomas More, Erasmus, Earl Surrey, Abp. Warham, Dean Colet, Linacre, and Lily. The series was in 1894 continued in the lower lights of the window on the N. side, by portraits of four Ch. Ch. worthies of the 17th century: Burton, Fell, Aldrich, and Locke. The upper lights were inserted in 1867 in commemoration of the membership of King Edward VII when Prince of Wales, and Prince Frederick of Denmark.

The walls are adorned with a magnificent collection of portraits of persons belonging to the foundation, by eminent painters; among them, Holbein, Sir Peter Lely, Vandyke, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Sir Martin Shee. Holbein's picture of Wolsey gives a view of the oldest and most authentic, of the earlier buildings,—Cathedral, Hall, and Kitchen. Over all presides Holbein's striking portrait of Henry VIII. Among the latest additions to this grand collection are life-like portraits of Mr. Gladstone by the late Sir J. E. Millais, Dr. Liddon by Mr. Herkomer, Dr. Pusey by Professor Richmond, and Dean Liddell by Mr. G. F. Watts. Beneath the portrait of Dean Liddell is a marble bust of Queen Victoria, the work of T. B. Brock, R.A. (1901). Portraits of John Wesley by Romney, and of the Rev. C. L. Dodgson ('Lewis Carroll') by Herkomer will be noticed on either side of the entrance doorway.



Leaving the Hall, we descend by a staircase on our right to the *Kitchen*, of considerable antiquarian interest, having been the first building completed by Wolsey, and remaining almost unchanged to this day. Here is a monster gridiron on wheels, a curious relic



DINING HALL, CHRIST CHURCH.

of the old *cuisine*. Returning under the Hall staircase through the Bell-tower gateway (with statue of Wolsey, given by the late Canon Liddon), we walk along the eastern terrace of "Tom" Quadrangle, past the Deanery, to "Kill-Canon" gateway tower

at the opposite angle. On its S. side is a statue of Dean John Fell: and on the N. side one of the late eminent Dean, Dr. Liddell, by Mr. Dressler, 1893. Through this arch we reach *Peckwater Quadrangle*, on the site of a certain Peckwater's Inn. The present buildings were erected about 1705, in the revived "classic" style, from designs by Dean Aldrich.

On the right is the Library, a massive edifice (built 1716-1761) open in Term time from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 4; and during the summer vacation at other hours. (Fee, 3d.)



THE GREAT QUADRANGLE, CHRIST CHURCH.

It contains on its lower floor a choice collection of paintings, rich in specimens of the early Italian schools. A catalogue may be procured at the library. In the lobby are marble busts of the four Georges, with Chantrey's statue of Bp. Cyril Jackson, John Locke by Roubillac, and others. On the upper floor is a fine collection of books, the donations of Abp. Wake, Dean Aldrich, &c., with oriental coins, MSS. of great historic interest, and other valuable curiosities.

The smaller court beyond is *Canterbury Quadrangle*, its gateway opening into Merton-street, close to Corpus Christi College (p. 57). Here are the rooms occupied by Gladstone when a student.

Christ Church has been the foster-mother of many of the most celebrated Englishmen. To quote from Mr. Arnold's work, *Oxford and Cambridge*:—“Look at our recent history: Lords Elgin and Dalhousie, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, the great Sir Robert Peel, and Canning, were all Christ Church men. Amongst the statesmen of the past we may name Godolphin, Nottingham, Arlington, Wyndham, Carteret, Bolingbroke, Grenville, Lyttelton, Mansfield. One might construct a good portion of the history of England out of the lives of these great men. Perhaps the foremost name of Christ Church worthies will be considered to be that of John Locke. And then there are such men as Ben Jonson and Sir Philip Sydney among poets, and Casaubon and Gaisford among scholars.” Of modern statesmen, Christ Church has furnished three Premiers in succession: Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Rosebery. John and Charles Wesley, the famous leaders of the religious revival of the last century, were members of the House; and the late Dr. Pusey was for more than half-a-century one of the Canons in residence.

We now retrace our steps into the Great Quadrangle, and quit the precincts of Christ Church by “Tom” gate (see p. 67).

Beneath the noble archway let us turn to observe the very striking effect of the quadrangle,—Hall, Belfry, &c.—as seen from this point; and then, stepping out into St. Aldate's-street, gain our final impression of Christ Church from its grand West front.

Near the “Meadow Gate,” a little lower down, stood the South Gate of the City (demolished 1771); and on the opposite side of the street, just below, is an ancient and picturesquely gabled house, believed to have been the palace of Bishop King, the last Abbot of Osney and first Bishop of Oxford,* 1542-57, whose tomb is in the S. aisle of the Cathedral (see p. 71). Further S., on the site of the present bridge over the Isis, was a tower said to have been occupied as an observatory by Friar Bacon,* and afterwards leased to a citizen named Welcome, who added another storey, hence called “Welcome's Folly.” The bridge thus acquired the title of **Folly Bridge**, which it still retains, although the tower was pulled down in 1779.

From this bridge an excellent view is obtained of the course of the river Isis towards Iffley, gay with barges; also of the new *University Boat-house* on the

* Engravings of Friar Bacon's Study and Bp. King's Palace are given in the chapter on “Old Oxford,” appended to the shilling edition of this Guide.

Berkshire bank. From the landing stage pleasure parties start for Nuneham, and Salter's steam-boats ply frequently during the summer months (see end of book). Beyond is the rapidly growing suburb of Grandpont, with its new *Church of St. Matthew*, erected in 1891 on a site presented by Brasenose.

32. St. Aldate's Church, facing Christ Church, built about 1318, enlarged and improved in 1862, is now one of the most handsome, spacious, and commodious of the city churches. The spire, rebuilt in 1874, though small is extremely elegant. Over the S. aisle, 1335-6, there was formerly an upper storey containing a Library for the use of students in Civil Law who frequented the adjacent Hall, once called Broadgates, but converted in 1624 into

33. Pembroke College, endowed by Thomas Tesdale, Esq., (first scholar of Royses's Grammar School at Abingdon, and twice elected Mayor of that borough) and Richard Wightwicke, B.D., and named after William, Earl of Pembroke, then Chancellor of the University, with whose consent the change was made. Camden the antiquary, Beaumont the dramatist, and Pym the puritan, were members of Broadgates Hall.

The most conspicuous memory associated with Pembroke College is that of Dr. Johnson ; his rooms were on the second floor over the entrance-gateway. In the Library they have his bust by Bacon, his MS. "Prayers and Meditations," college essays, and letters, with two of his desks ; and in the Common Room his portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, his teapot and other relics. Other Pembroke worthies are Bp. Hall, Sir Thomas Browne (author of *Religio Medici*), Shenstone, Blackstone, and Whitefield ; while among more recent members may be mentioned Bp. Jeune, Dr. Bartholomew Price, and Mr. G. W. Steevens, the lamented war correspondent.

Almost all the present buildings are quite modern. The Chapel, a fair specimen of the heavy classic of the Georgian period, was begun in 1728, the year of Dr. Johnson's entrance into the college, and consecrated by Bp. Potter in 1732. Its interior, hitherto plain even to ugliness, was in 1885 transformed into "a thing of beauty," from designs by Mr. C. E. Kempe. The Reredos consists of beautifully veined pale marble columns enclosing a fine painting copied from a Rubens at Antwerp, over a super-altar of carved alabaster. The windows are filled with stained glass, and the walls and ceiling glow with gold and colours.



ARMS OF
PEMBROKE.

In 1829-30, the N. front of the college and other portions were altered to the Gothic style ; in 1854-6 a new wing was built, the Fellows' buildings were added, and the *Library* (the old refectory of Broadgates) was greatly improved. In 1890 a gallery was added to provide room for the large bequest of books by the late Prof. Chandler ; and in 1903 the library was still further enriched by Dr. Birkbeck Hill's bequest of his valuable Johnsonian collection. The *Hall*, facing it, was erected in 1848, from designs by Mr. C. Hayward. Its stained glass windows bear the arms of benefactors, and there are several portraits on its walls.

Adjoining Pembroke College, with its E. front facing Christ Church, is a house originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey, though not completed till 1834. Here Prof. Romanes resided in his later years. A large upper room, which possesses a fine old oak roof said to have been brought by Wolsey from Osney Abbey, was in 1897 converted into a Chapel for the use of Roman Catholic undergraduates, under the care of a resident chaplain appointed by a Board of Education, chosen by the R. C. Bishops at the request of the Pope.

Pursuing our course up St. Aldate's-street, we pass on our left the

34. Post Office, a handsome and commodious building opened 1880, enlarged 1903.* Nearly opposite are the

35. New Municipal Buildings (open free from 10 to 12 and 2 till 4). The foundation stone was laid on the Royal Wedding Day, July 6th, 1893, by the Mayor (T. Lucas, Esq.), and the opening ceremony was performed by H.M. the King, then Prince of Wales, May 12th, 1897.

In this grand pile of buildings the city has now for the first time ample, central, and worthy provision for the needs of its municipal life. The total cost exceeded £90,000. The architect, Mr. H. T. Hare, wisely adopted the mixed style which has been popularised in Oxford chiefly by Mr. T. G. Jackson ; and has succeeded in producing an original and picturesque combination which is at the same time not inharmonious with the more venerable buildings of the University. The interior affords a most interesting study in the developments of 17th cent. English architecture, from the late or Jacobean Gothic of the mediæval-looking *Council Chamber* to the full-blown and luxuriant Renaissance of the great *Town Hall*.

The latter, which is of course the principal room, is approached by broad flights of steps through a finely vaulted and arcaded *Entrance Hall*. It is surrounded on three sides by a gallery, and has at its semi-circular east end an orchestra with a good *Organ* by Willis ; it is elaborately decorated with reliefs, colour and gilding, and will seat nearly 2,000 persons. The **Assembly Room** occupies the middle portion of the grand West front,

New Municipal Buildings.

79



Photograph by

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, FROM THE S.W.

[Gillman, & Co,

shown in our view. The chief feature of this noble apartment is its fine Elizabethan chimneypiece with minstrels' gallery. On its S. wall is a fine painting by Pietro da Cortona, the gift of the Duke of Marlborough. The **Council Chamber**, as already suggested, is rich in traceried windows, stained glass, and oak panelling, and its ceiling is specially fine. In the *Mayor's Parlour* the architect has worked up some of the decorative carving from the old building; and in this, together with the *Sessions Court*, *Grand Jury Room*, and *Justices' Room*, and several other apartments, he has distinguished himself by the extremely various and yet harmonious treatment of details of panelling, fire-places, ceilings, &c. On the ground floor, connecting with a spacious corridor, are offices for the City Engineer, Accountant, rate-collector, &c.; the Town Clerk's offices occupying the house adjoining northward, which is now incorporated with the municipal buildings.

The **City Free Library** (instituted 1854) now occupying the S. portion of the front (shown on the right of our view) was completed and opened in 1895. It consists of a general Reading Room, Ladies' Reading Room, and Lending department on the ground floor, and a fine room on the first floor used as a Reference Library.

The **Police Station** is entered from Blue Boar Street, and comprises a large number of rooms, with parade-room, cells, constables' apartments, &c.

The buildings occupy the site of the Old Town Hall, Corn Exchange, Police Court, *Nixon's School*, and other tenements. The last named was built in 1658 for the education of freemen's sons, on the foundation of Ald. John Nixon, and was an interesting relic worthy of preservation. The *Domus Conversorum*, a house for converted Jews (given to the citizens by Henry III in 1228) formerly stood on a portion of the site.

A few steps northward we arrive at the spot (X) in Plan) called **Carfax.*** Here the two main thoroughfares, running N. to S. and E. to W., cross at right angles. At Carfax stood in olden time the picturesque Conduit erected in 1610 by Otho Nicholson for the supply of the city with water. It was taken down in 1787, and removed to Nuneham Park.† At the N.W. corner stands

36. Carfax Tower, the only remnant of the old City Church, which stood on the site of the earliest parish church in Oxford of which there is any authentic record.

Its antiquity is confirmed by the discovery beneath the church nave of some Anglo-Saxon coins of Edward the Elder and Athelstan (now in Ashmolean, 56) which date from a very few years after the first historic mention of Oxford.

* For the etymology of this word, see note on Nuneham, at the end of the book.

† See "By River to Nuneham," at the end, and the Appendix to the shilling edition.

Granted in 1034 by Canute to the Benedictine monks of Abingdon, and dedicated to St. Martin of Tours, from time immemorial it has been identified with municipal affairs; the port-mote or town's meeting was held in the churchyard until Henry II's reign, and civic business was transacted on this spot for many centuries later; while in the mediæval battles between "town" and "gown," Carfax was the rallying-place for the citizens, as St. Mary's (20) was for the students. Shakspeare is said to have here stood sponsor to Sir Wm. Davenant of the Crown Inn in 1606. The comparatively modern structure (built in 1830-32) was demolished in 1896 for the improvement of the thoroughfare; and the benefice is now united with All Saints' (65).

In the year 1585, when preachers were scarce, and a Romish reaction was feared, the Corporation of the city appointed lectureships at Carfax, contemporaneously with the institution of the University sermons at St. Mary's (20). Since the amalgamation of the benefices, however, these lectureships have been abolished. There was formerly a shed at the E. end, built or rebuilt in 1546, called "Pennyless Bench." Becoming a resort for idle loungers, it was removed in 1747; but the spot long continued a favourite rendezvous of the "pennyless."

Carfax Tower is said to have been built in the reign of Edward III, though there are indications of a much earlier date. Since the demolition of the church it has been carefully repaired and restored and a new stair-turret added, under the direction of Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A. The two quaint figures, which in bygone days struck the quarters on the old church, are restored to a conspicuous position on the tower, and the clock and chimes (set to an original melody by the late Sir J. Stainer) are the gift of Mr. Randall Higgins, of Burcot.

Proceeding W., down Queen-street, and passing on our right a new and well-appointed Temperance Hotel, the "*Wilberforce*," we arrive at a point (near the site of the old West Gate) where four streets meet—Castle-street, formerly the only Western outlet from the city (here are the head-quarters of the Salvation Army, opened in 1888); New Road, leading to the Railway stations; St. Ebbe's street, to the left (see No. 72); New-Inn-Hall street, to the right. The latter, once known as "Seven Deadly Sins lane," now abounds with places of worship, of which, by a curious coincidence, there are seven between New Road Chapel (37) at its southern, and George Street Chapel (43) facing its northern extremity, inclusive. The disused burying ground of St. Peter-le-Bailey's (see No. 39) is now converted into a public garden. In its centre a monument was erected in 1900 in memory of the officers and men of the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry who fell in the Tirah campaign. Adjoining is the oldest place of Nonconformist worship in Oxford, known as

37. New Road Chapel. The church was reconstituted in 1780 by a union of Presbyterians with an older body of Baptists founded in 1618. The present building was opened in 1721, and enlarged and improved in 1819, 1865, and 1896.

New and commodious *School-buildings* have recently been erected on land adjoining; a portion of old New Inn Hall (38) has been adapted for class-rooms, with entrance from New-Inn-Hall street; and other considerable improvements effected. Between the school entrance and the Chapel is situated a *Meeting Room* for the "Brethren," erected 1877: and a little further northward is the new

Central Girls' School and Pupil Teachers' Centre (Mr. L. Stokes, architect), opened January 18th, 1901, by Sir W. Anson, M.P. The building adjoining is

38. Hannington Hall, opened January 26th, 1897, as a

memorial to the martyred Bishop, and for the promotion of foreign missions and other evangelistic work of the Church.



NEW ROAD CHAPEL.

New Inn Hall was one of the old inns for students, anciently called Trilleck's Inn. It was purchased in 1369 by William of Wykeham, and by him conveyed to New College (12), by which society it was rebuilt in 1460. During the Civil war, the building was used by Charles I as a mint for coining into money the plate "requisitioned" by him from the colleges.

In the rear are the new *Schools* of St. Peter-le-Bailey, opened in 1898, and hard by, on land anciently belonging to St. Frideswide (see No. 29), is the Church of

The building is adapted from the more modern portion of old New Inn Hall, erected 1832; and now consists of a large hall with gallery for public meetings, a Missionary Library, and other rooms for the use of various religious associations of University men.

39. St. Peter-le-Bailey, built 1872-4. The original site was at the S.W. corner of the street, where a church is known to have existed in the twelfth century, having been granted to St. Frideswide in a charter of Henry I's reign. It derived its name from its situation within the "bailey" of the Castle (69). In 1706 the church fell down, and the edifice which succeeded it, erected in 1740, was demolished in 1872-3 for the widening of the roadway. The new church is designed in the style of the 14th century, having a square tower with turret. Mr. Basil Champneys, architect.

Opposite the church will be observed an old stone gateway, a relic of St. Mary's College, founded in 1435, and dissolved in Queen Elizabeth's time. Here in 1498 Erasmus prepared his edition of the Greek Testament. The gateway now leads to *Frewin Hall*, the house occupied by King Edward VII during his academic residence at Oxford, on part of the ancient site.

A little further northward, the graceful and lofty spire of the

40. Wesley Memorial Church arrests our attention. In the early days of Methodism, which claims Oxford as its birthplace, its founder John Wesley (see 64) held preaching services in a house nearly opposite New Inn Hall. In 1818 a chapel was opened on a site in the rear of the present building ; on 29th June, 1877, the memorial stones of this church were laid, and dedication services were held on the 11th October, 1878. The church was designed by Mr. C. Bell in the Early Decorated style, and forms a conspicuous addition to the architectural adornments of the city.

A very efficient *School for Boys* is conducted in school and class-rooms at the rear, with Chemical Laboratory and other appliances of an organized Science School ; and the old chapel is now divided into lecture-rooms, &c.

Making a short *détour* to the right, a few steps bring us to the

41. Methodist Free Church, built 1870-1 ; it has a large room in the basement, used as a Sunday School and for lectures, &c.

The Society was founded in 1849 by a secession from the Methodist body, and has since become incorporated with the United Methodist Free Churches.

Opposite are the premises of the

42. Oxford Union Society, a social, literary, and debating Club for University men, founded 1823. The *Library*, shown to the right of our engraving, was built in 1856 for a Debating-room, from designs by Messrs. Deane and Woodward in the Early Decorated style, and is adorned with remarkable frescoes illustrative of the exploits of King Arthur and his Knights, the work of the late Mr. D. G. Rossetti and some of his contemporaries.



UNION SOCIETY'S ROOMS.

Ford, was unveiled by Sir W. Anson, M.P., on 14th Feb., 1900. A similar memorial of Lord Salisbury, by Mr. G. Frampton, R.A., will shortly be added. The Union Society numbers over 1,000 members and some 20,000 life members. Its jubilee was celebrated in 1873 by a public banquet, at which speeches were delivered by members past and present, including the late Marquis of Salisbury (Chancellor), Lord Selborne, Abp. Tait, Cardinal Manning, and other distinguished men.

Retracing a few steps along St. Michael's-street, then turning to the right and resuming our course northward, we notice on our right the

Liberal Hall, opened on 9th January, 1879, by Sir William Harcourt (enlarged 1898), now the head-quarters of the Oxford

The buildings on the left of the view comprise a *Smoking-room* and *Reading-rooms*, with other offices. The *Debates* are now held in a new and more spacious detached building, erected in 1878 from designs by Mr. A. Waterhouse, further to the right. On its walls are hung a large number of portraits of former officers of the Society, many of whom have risen to eminence in Church and State. A life-like bust of Gladstone, its most eminent member, the work of Mr. Onslow

Liberal Association and the Reform Club ; and facing us the

43. Congregational Church, built in 1832 in the Early English style, and improved in 1860 and 1893 ; with buildings in the rear, used for the **Central Boys' School**, until superseded in 1901 by new Schoolrooms at the N.W. angle of Gloucester Green (Mr. L. Stokes, architect).

Nearly opposite the Congregational Church is the

43a. Oxford High School for Boys, a picturesque and substantially built structure, in the characteristic style of its popular architect, Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A.

This enterprise was inaugurated at a public meeting held 9th Jan., 1878 ; the first stone of the building was formally laid by the late Prince Leopold on the 13th April, 1880 ; and the School was publicly opened on 15th Sept., 1881. The site and a large endowment were given by the City of Oxford : and the governing body of the school comprises representatives of the City and University. Several scholarships have been founded by private beneficence ; the late Prof. T. H. Green was one of the governors and a generous benefactor.

Higher up George-street, on a portion of the site of an old terrace (1661) is the



Y.M.C.A. BUILDINGS.

43b. New Theatre, opened in February, 1886. Architect, the late Mr. Drinkwater. The theatre seats about 900 persons.

East of the Theatre is a handsome block of buildings, part of which is occupied by the **Conservative and Unionist Club**, opened May 26th, 1894, by the late Sir George Chesney, M.P. The central and eastern portion is devoted to the use of a flourishing local branch of the

Young Men's Christian Association. The memorial stones were laid on the 19th March, and the building opened 26th November, 1891. Lower down is

44. St. George's Church, built in 1849 as a Chapel of Ease for the parish of St. Mary Magdalene (59). Adjoining this is the

New Corn Exchange and Fire Brigade Station. The stone-laying ceremony took place on Oct. 22, 1894; opened 1896.

Behind these buildings, accessible through a narrow lane lower down, is *Gloucester Green*, where a Cattle Market is periodically held; a Settling Room and pens, &c., for the accommodation of dealers, have been recently constructed. At the W. end stands a parochial boys' school; the City Gaol (erected 1789, demolished 1879) occupied the centre. At the south-west angle a neat brick and stone building was erected in 1887 for *Cutler Boulter's Medical Dispensary*, Mr. Bruton, architect. An outlet at the N.W. corner leads to

45. Worcester College, on the site of an ancient institution called Gloucester Hall, founded in 1283 by John Giffard, Baron of Brimsfield, for Benedictine monks from Gloucester. This Hall was in 1560 conveyed to the President and Fellows of St. John's College (55), and was then known as St. John Baptist Hall. After long decay, it was refounded by Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley Pauncefoot, Worcestershire, for the education of students from his own county. Date of charter 1714; buildings chiefly 18th cent.



**ARMS OF
WORCESTER.**

The interior of the Chapel was in 1864-70 gorgeously decorated in the Romanesque style with painting, gilding, alabaster, marbles and mosaics, after designs by the late Mr. Burges. The decoration forms a complete scheme illustrative of the *Te Deum* and the *Benedicite*—Man and Nature uniting in Divine worship. The beautiful volumes of the Old and New Testament on the lectern will reward a close inspection. Connected with the Chapel by a stone-vaulted piazza is the Hall, a fine room, elegantly decorated and adorned with portraits: and over the arcade is the *Library*, containing a valuable collection of books. On the S. (left-hand) side of the large Quadrangle are some interesting vestiges of old Gloucester Hall, in the form of separate

monastic houses, rebuilt in the fifteenth century. Seen from the garden side these houses are even more picturesque (see illustration). Sir Kenelm Digby and Richard Lovelace were students at Gloucester Hall, and Thomas de Quincey at Worcester College.

Near to the S.W. corner of the quadrangle we enter through a narrow arch the delightful *Gardens*, usually *open free* to the public. Our illustration on p. 88 shows a pleasant nook by the *Lake*, which gives additional charm to this scene of sylvan beauty.



Photograph by **S. BUILDINGS, WORCESTER COLLEGE.** *[Hills & Saunders]*

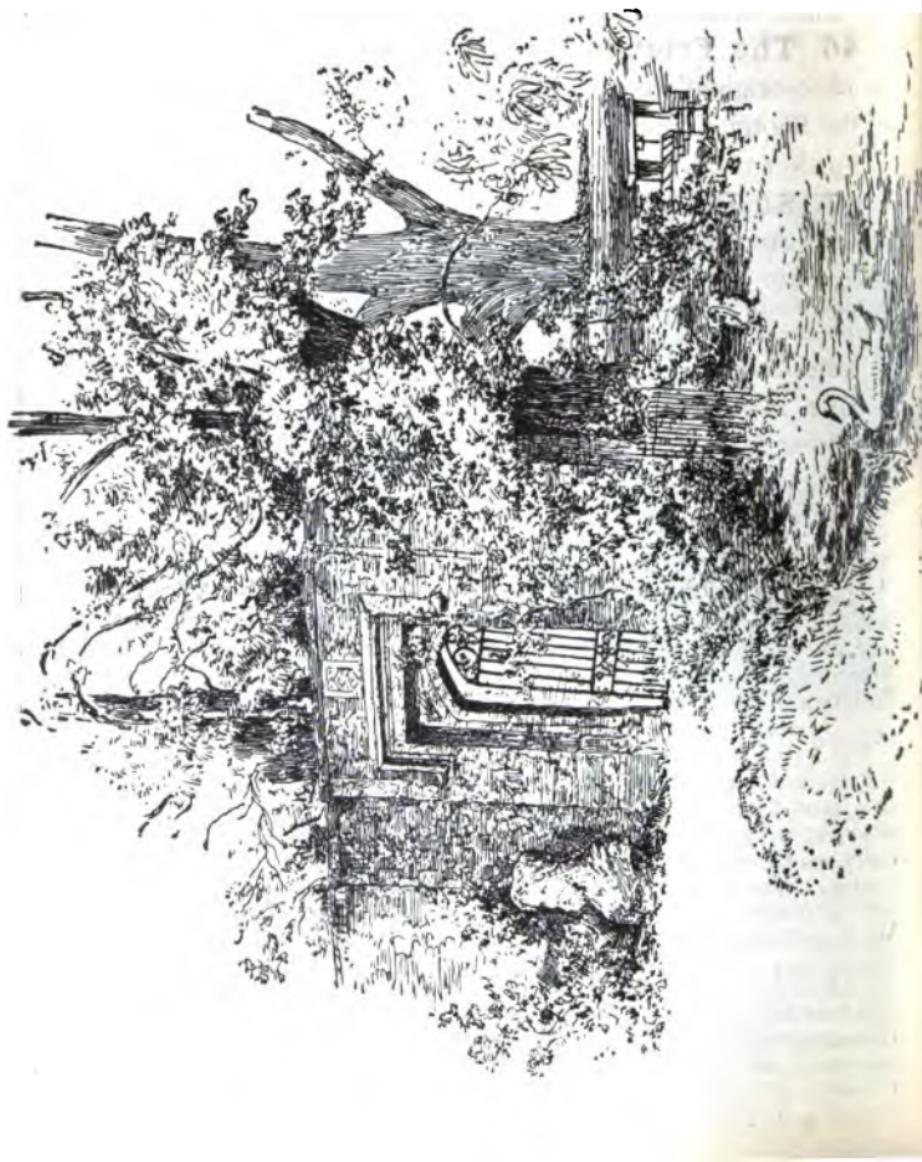
The street leading eastward from Worcester College to the Randolph Hotel is named Beaumont-street, from the royal palace of *Beaumont*,—built by Henry I, the residence of Henry II and other monarchs, and the birthplace of Richard Coeur-de-Lion,—which stood near this spot.

Pursuing our way northward from Worcester College along Walton-street we find on our left the institution known as

Ruskin College, situated at the corner of Worcester-place.

It was removed hither in 1903 from No. 14, St. Giles'-street, where it was opened 22nd Feb., 1899, as “*Ruskin Hall*.” It was founded by Mr. Walter Vrooman, an American, in order to provide for working men facilities for residence and the study of historical, social, and economic subjects.

Nearly opposite is the **Clarendon Institute**, a new building of red



brick with stone dressings (architect, Mr. H. W. Moore). It was erected by the Delegates of the Press for the use of their employees, and opened by the late Bp. Stubbs on the 16th Sept., 1893. By Richmond-road opposite (see Plan),

46. The Friends' Meeting House is approached, built in 1870 originally for the ministry of the late Rev. H. C. B. Bazely, of the Scotch Church. The *Jewish Synagogue* almost adjoins.

Further northward, on the right of Walton-street, is

47. St. Paul's, a district church in the Ionic order, built by subscription in 1836 : an apse has since been added.

The memorial window to Canon Ridgway, illustrating the Sermon on the Mount, contains among its figures portraits of the Canon and some of his contemporaries. Other memorial windows have been added during recent years.

Adjoining the church are the new buildings of the

Eye Hospital, opened in March, 1895 ; new wing opened by Countess of Jersey, Oct. 21, 1892 ; and opposite is the extensive range completed in 1830 for the

48. Clarendon Press, or University Printing Office, removed here from the old Clarendon Building in Broad street (7).

This establishment is one of the largest in the world. The South wing, denominated the "*Bible Side*," is devoted principally to the printing of *Bibles and Prayer Books*, for sale at the dépôts of the Press in Oxford, London, Edinburgh, Toronto, and New York, as well as for the British and Foreign Bible Society and the S.P.C.K. In the North wing—generally called the "*Learned Side*"—works of a learned and educational character are chiefly produced.

The Press is now (1904) equipped with 247 machines, counting in steam boilers, gas-engines, and other machines driven by power ; besides twenty-two hand-presses,—making a total of 269 machines in all. There are also stereotype, electrotype, and type *Foundries*, engineers' department, ink and roller manufactories, ware-rooms, drying-rooms, &c. In recent years the binding department has been much enlarged, nearly a hundred persons being now employed in it, a large proportion of whom are young girls. There is also a photographic department, in which fac-similes of MSS. and other illustrations are printed by various processes. In the Press are preserved the matrices for founts of Greek, old English, and Oriental type, some of which were presented to the University in 1669 by Bp. Fell. Stereotype and electrotype plates, and formes in movable type, are kept in a fire-proof room specially built in 1886, said to be the largest in England. In the quadrangle

is the residence of the present Controller of the Press, Mr. Horace Hart, M.A., upon whom devolves the general management in subordination to a board of Delegates appointed by the University, and from whom orders for admission can be procured. The late venerable Superintendent of the Press, Mr. Thomas Combe, founded in the vicinity a district Church dedicated to

49. St. Barnabas, opened Oct. 19, 1869. It is situated on the E. bank of the canal, near the W. end of Cardigan-street, in the populous neighbourhood called 'Jericho'; and is remarkable as a type of the Lombardic style of architecture, built in the Basilica form, with apsidal East end and lofty detached campanile. (Architect, Sir A. Blomfield. Apse and E. wall decorated 1893.)

The services in this church are distinguished for high ritual. The altar is canopied with an elaborate "baldachino," and before it is suspended a handsome cross of open-work metal, set with brilliants. Portraits of Bp. Wilberforce, the founder, and others, are introduced in the carved capitals of the columns. In 1890 ten tubular bells (by Harrington, Coventry) were placed in the tower.

Further north is *St. Sepulchre's Cemetery*, with a neat chapel; and nearly opposite this is *Walton Street Wesleyan Chapel*, built 1883. Passing along Kingston-road to its N. extremity, at the W. end of St. Margaret's road we reach

St. Margaret's Church, opened in 1884 (N. aisle, 1890; S. aisle, 1891; consecrated 1893; architect, the late Mr. Drinkwater). The E. window is the work of amateurs; and the clerestory windows (Burlison & Grylls) contain effigies of local saints. The foundation-stone of the Tower, erected by subscription in honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, was laid by H.R.H. Princess Louise, 25th May, 1899 (Bodley, architect).

Extending to the W. and N.W. of this district is the large level area known as *Port Meadow* (*i.e.* the Town Meadow), the possession of the freemen of the city of Oxford from the time of the Domesday survey. On its borders are *Medley*, the starting-place for boating parties on the "Upper River" (see illustration); *Binsey*, associated with St. Frideswide (see 29), and *Godstow*, the burial-place of Fair Rosamond, and a favourite river resort. Eastward, to the south of Observatory-street (see Plan) is the

50. Radcliffe Observatory, built in 1772-5, from funds applied to the purpose by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe (see 18, 21, and 53), on a piece of land, nine acres in extent, presented by the

third Duke of Marlborough. The octagonal tower is copied from the Temple of the Winds at Athens, and is surmounted by a globe, borne by figures of Hercules and Atlas.

The buildings comprise a Library and Lecture Room, and contain some of the best modern astronomical instruments ; there is also a dwelling-house for the Observer, who is appointed by the Radcliffe Trustees. A new tower, surmounted by a dome, designed by Mr. T. G. Jackson, R. A., was erected 1900-1 for an immense double telescope, the work of Sir H. Grubb, F.R.S., of Dublin. To view the instruments of the Observatory, special permission (granted for scientific purposes only) must be obtained from the Radcliffe Observer. The grounds are entered by a gateway in the Woodstock-road, and opposite, not far to the N., is



THE UPPER RIVER AT MEDLEY.

51. SS. Philip and James' Church (erected 1860, spire added 1866). The design is characteristic of its architect, the late Mr. Street, R.A., being in the Early Decorated style with some continental modifications. Columns of polished granite divide the broad nave from the aisles ; the apsidal chancel is roofed with stone, and its reredos and other decorations are tasteful and elaborate. South of the church is a monastic-looking edifice known as

52. The Convent, 1866-8 (Buckeridge, architect), occupied by an Anglican sisterhood styled "The Society of the Holy and Undivided Trinity." A new Chapel was erected in 1892-3.

The society was established for the threefold purpose of prayer, work under the direction of the clergy, and preparing young girls for various stations in life. It conducts a boarding school, an orphanage, and a day-school with Kindergarten ; besides evening classes, Sunday classes, &c.

[The houses in this neighbourhood, on and near the Banbury and Woodstock roads and bordering on the Parks, amidst picturesque surroundings, are occupied chiefly by professors and resident members of the University, and the well-to-do class of citizens. Of late years the city has greatly extended itself in this direction, until it now includes the N. suburb of *Summertown*, where are situated *St. Edward's School*, *St. John Baptist's Church*, and a new *Congregational Church*, with a large number of modern residences. At the W. end of Beechcroft-road is a *Baptist Chapel*, opened for public worship in 1897.]

On the *Banbury-road*, nearly facing the E. end of Bevington-road (see Plan) is *Wykeham House*, occupied during his residence in Oxford by the late Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. The next house southward is

52a. Wycliffe Hall, a Theological Institution for candidates for Holy Orders, established on Evangelical Church principles in 1877. Other buildings were added in 1882, and a Chapel in 1896.

52b. Lady Margaret Hall (founded 1879) and **St. Hugh's Hall** (founded 1886) for the education of women, are situated in Norham-gardens, branching from this road. The *Wordsworth Building*, further eastward, is an addition to Lady Margaret Hall, opened 15th Oct. 1896. In Norham-road is **Norham Hall**, a place of residence and study for foreign women students.

Further southward, on the W. side of Banbury-road, is the

Sarah Acland Home, an institution founded to provide a Home for Nurses and medical and surgical patients, as a memorial to the wife of the late Sir H. Acland.

The new buildings were opened on 12th May, 1879, by the King, then Prince of Wales. They originated in a fund raised as a testimonial to the late Sir Henry Acland on his resignation of the Regius Professorship of Medicine, special donations having since been contributed. A few yards southward is the

52c. High School for Girls, a red brick house in the style known as "Queen Anne." (Architect, Mr. T. G. Jackson, 1879.)

Lying further to the west, on the *Woodstock-road*, is the

53. Radcliffe Infirmary, opened in 1770. This institution has probably been productive of more truly beneficent results than any other of the foundations of Dr. Radcliffe (see Nos. 18, 21, 50).

Of late years many considerable additions and improvements have been made in the buildings and arrangements. It is mainly supported by subscriptions, donations, and collections at churches and chapels; from the latter source the income has been augmented by the establishment in 1873 of a special Hospital Sunday Fund. A greatly needed enlargement has recently been carried out by the aid of a special fund. The elegant *Chapel* on the N. side of the grounds was built in 1864 at the cost of the late Mr. T. Combe, of the University Press (48). A little to the S. of the Infirmary is the entrance to

53a. Somerville College (for Women), opened in 1879, and enlarged in 1881, 1886, and 1904.

In 1886-7 a large block of buildings was erected to the west of the older house; and on October 20th, 1894, extensive new buildings were opened, when the institution, hitherto known as Somerville Hall, formally assumed the title and dignity of a "College." A *Library* to contain 30,000 volumes, with other accommodation, was opened by Mr. John Morley, M.P., on 11th June, 1904. Mr. Basil Champneys, architect.

53b. St. Aloysius' (Roman Catholic) Church and Presbytery.

The Church was opened in 1875 by the late Cardinal Manning. It is a lofty and well-proportioned building in the Early English style, with apsidal sanctuary at its W. end, richly adorned with a *Reredos* comprising some fifty figures of saints in canopied niches. The splendid high altar was presented by the Marquis of Bute: and a beautifully carved stone pulpit was added by subscription in 1888. In 1902 the sanctuary was superbly decorated in gold and colours by Mr. Pippet of Solihull, and other great improvements effected, at the cost of Miss Tyrwhitt. On the other side of the road stands

54. St. Giles' Church, rebuilt in the 13th century. The windows of the tower present an unusual and interesting example of early "plate tracery," a small lancet being pierced above two others under a pointed arch. About the year 1120 there was a church on this spot dedicated to St. Giles, who was regarded as the patron saint of churches so situated beyond the gates of towns.

The vicarage was instituted by Hugh, Bp. of Lincoln, in 1200: the living being vested in the nunnery of Godstow, near Oxford. It was subsequently purchased by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College (55), to which society the living still belongs. N. of the Church a *Parochial Room* has recently been built from designs in the Tudor style by Messrs. Wilkinson and Moore.

Here the Woodstock and Banbury roads unite, and form the broad thoroughfare of *St. Giles'-street*, one of the finest approaches to the city, the trees on either side giving it the air of a continental boulevard.

On the left, adjoining the "Lamb and Flag" inn, is a large house leased from St. John's College by the Order of Jesuits as a Hall for Roman Catholic students, in memory of Edward Campion, once a Fellow of St. John's, who was put to death at Tyburn as a conspirator. It is, however, academically known as *Pope's Hall*, from the name of its present licensed master.

At No. 61, on the other side of the road, is the

Pusey Memorial House, opened in 1884 by the late Bp. Mackarness. The institution comprises a *Theological Library*, of which the collection of the late Dr. Pusey (29, 30) forms the nucleus.

The object of its promoters was to secure by trust an institution manned by a body of clergy who would devote themselves to the study and teaching of theology, so that dogmatic teaching might be perpetuated in a place which must always be a centre of intellectual and moral life. On the upper storey is a *Chapel*, decorated by Mr. C. Kempe; and in the grounds has been erected a temporary structure called "The Chapel of the Resurrection."

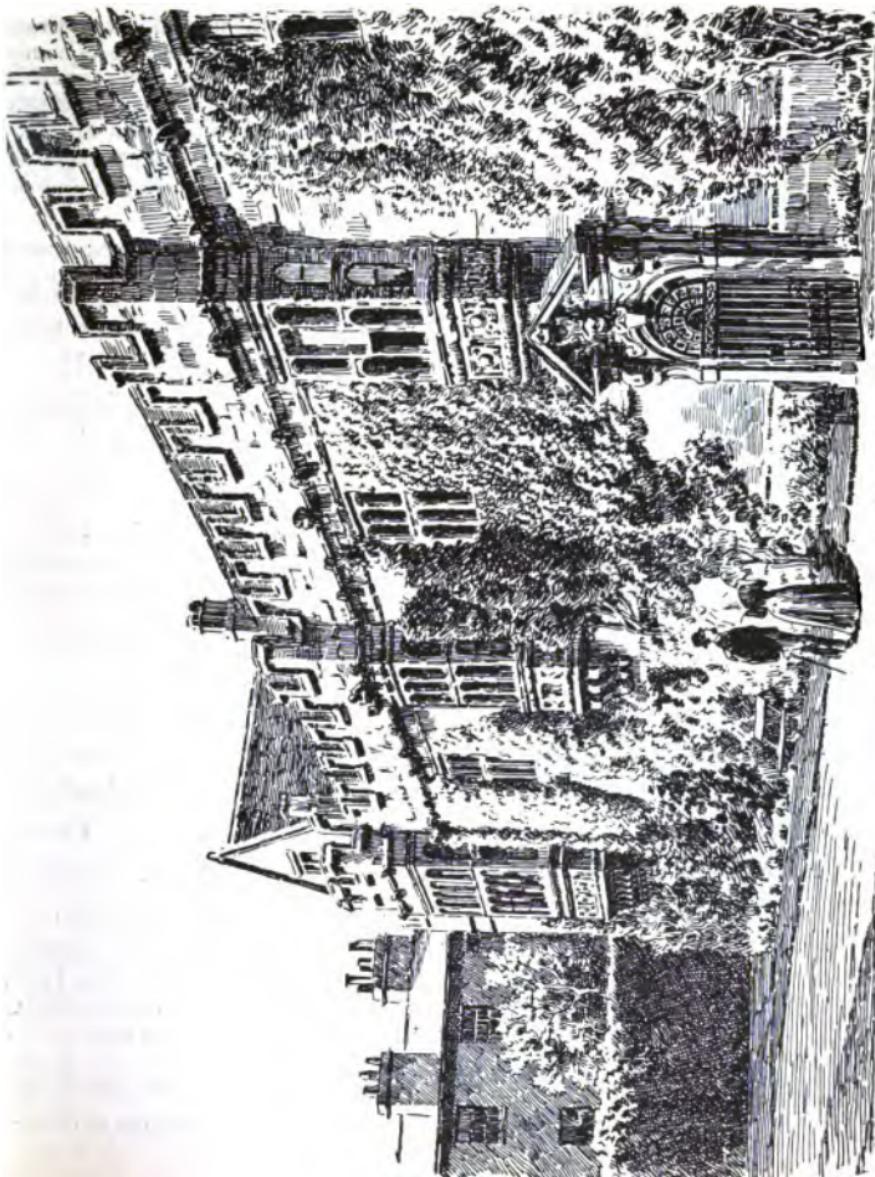
Opposite, half-hidden behind the elms on its terrace walk, is

55. St. John's College. This venerable building was

originally a house of Bernardine monks (a branch of the Cistercian order), made over by them to Archbp. Chichele (see 19), and by him converted into St. Bernard's College in 1436. The S. and W. sides of the first quadrangle are portions of this ancient foundation. The dormer windows

ARMS OF ST. JOHN'S however, were added *circa* 1662. The N. portion of the old front (known as Cook's buildings) was built in 1613, and enlarged in 1638. An extension further N., begun in 1880 from designs by Mr. G. O. Scott, was completed in 1901.





GARDEN FRONT, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

At the dissolution of monasteries, Henry VIII presented the house to Christ Church. The latter society conveyed it in 1555 to Sir Thomas White, a native of Rickmansworth, knight and alderman of the city of London, by whom, under a licence granted by King Philip and Queen Mary, it was devoted as a College for the study of Sacred Theology, Philosophy, and Good Arts, to the praise and honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist. White was a clothier, and a benefactor of Merchant Taylors' School, whence many of the scholars of St. John's are elected.

Entering the hoary gateway, under the old statue of St. Bernard, we find ourselves in the *First* or original *Quadrangle*. On our left is the **Hall**, the ancient refectory of St. Bernard's, built 1502, but completely metamorphosed in the Georgian period. It contains portraits of the Founder, Abps. Laud and Juxon, Sir Walter Raleigh, King George III, &c. Over the fireplace is a singular picture of St. John Baptist, stained in scagliola by Lambert Gorius. The vaulted cellars (15th cent.) entered from the *Buttery*, opposite the Hall door, will repay inspection. Close by is the *Kitchen*, which with its upper storeys was built in 1615. East of the Hall is the **Chapel**,* consecrated 1530, altered at the Restoration, restored by Blore in 1843-4, and re-decorated in 1872-3. In 1891 a Reredos was added, and the E. window refilled with stained glass by Mr. C. E. Kempe; among its quaint effigies may be observed the figures of Sir Thomas White, the founder, and Abp. Laud, who lie buried, with Abp. Juxon, beneath the communion table. On the N. side is the *Baylie Chapel*, built in 1662 by Dr. Baylie to receive the remains of his son; it was renovated in 1897.

The *Common Room*, N.E. of the Chapel, was built in 1676, and contains a remarkable ceiling of Italian "shell-work." The *President's Lodgings* (1597, enlarged 1631) contain old tapestry, oak fittings, and portraits of Charles I, Mary Queen of Scots, &c. The drawing-room remains almost as in Laud's time.

Through a passage with elegant vaulted ceiling we reach the

* Services, Sundays at 9.15 and 6, week-days 8 and 5 (6 in Summer), are open to visitors.

Second or "Canterbury" Quadrangle, completed about 1636 by Archbishop Laud, then Chancellor of the University.

We cannot fail to admire the pleasing effect of the colonnades or piazzas designed in the style of the Renaissance, probably by Inigo Jones. The bronze statues of King Charles I and his Queen Henrietta Maria, by Hubert le Sueur, are also worthy of notice.

The S. and E. sides of this court are occupied by the **Library**, the E. wing of which was added by Laud.

The *Library* consists of two fine rooms, and besides a rare collection of books contains a curious portrait of Charles I, with the Penitential Psalms written in the lines of his face; and some interesting relics of Abp. Laud, such as the skull-cap worn by him at his execution, his walking-stick, diaries, &c. Among the treasures are also Laud's cope with other vestments and ecclesiastical furniture, a copy of Caxton's Chaucer, and of the First Prayer Book of Edward VI. On the 30th August, 1639, when Laud was Chancellor of the University, King Charles and his Queen were royally entertained in the newly opened Library.

Leaving this quad. by a passage with fan-traceried roof and quaintly carved doors, we enter through an iron gate the beautiful **Gardens**, open *free* to the public. The extremely picturesque E. or *Garden Front* of the Library (see page 95) affords many a charming subject for the artist's pencil.

The Gardens occupy about five acres, and exhibit the results of centuries of careful cultivation. They have always been a favourite resort of visitors, who are much impressed with the scene of quiet loveliness which opens on the view in this delightful retreat, only a few steps from the thoroughfare of St. Giles',



WINDOW IN GARDEN FRONT,
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

and in the very heart of the city. An open-air Masonic fête in these gardens has frequently been an attractive feature of Commemoration week.

Among the worthies of St. John's, besides the three founders, as they may be called (Chichele, White, and Laud), may be mentioned Abp. Juxon, Laud's successor for a time in the restored primacy, Abraham Tucker the metaphysician, Shirley the dramatist, and Wheatley the divine.

Nearly opposite the S. end of St. John's front is

56 (i). The Taylor Institution, forming the East wing of a grand pile in the Ionic order, the central portion and West wing of which are known as the University Galleries (see below).

This institution was founded and endowed by Sir Robert Taylor, an eminent architect and alderman of London, who died in 1792, leaving by will a considerable sum for the erecting of a proper edifice, and for establishing a foundation "for the teaching and improving the European languages." The building, erected 1845-8 from an admirable design by Cockerell, is entered from St. Giles' between columns surmounted by allegorical figures of France, Italy, Germany, and Spain. It comprises a spacious *Library* of foreign literature, with Reading Rooms, open free from 11 to 5 to members of the University, and to others duly recommended; besides Lecture-rooms and Librarian's apartments. The Taylorian Professorship of Modern European Languages has been superseded by a University Professorship of Comparative Philology, first held by the late distinguished Max Müller; and connected with this institution are Teachers of the French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages, and certain scholarships for open competition annually. The Ilchester Fund for the encouragement of the study of the Slavonic languages and literature is also administered by the Taylorian Curators.

56 (ii). Ashmolean Museum and University Picture Galleries, entered by the grand portico in Beaumont-street opposite the Randolph Hotel (57). Open to the public from 11 till 4 daily (fee 3d.; *free* on Saturdays only). The Galleries were erected partly from the bequest of Dr. Randolph, for the reception of the Pomfret Statues, and for paintings and antiquities which might from time to time be acquired by the University. The Galleries, with the exception of the Picture Gallery and its dependencies, have now been incorporated in the **Ashmolean Museum**, transferred hither from Broad-street (page 6), for

which new and extensive rooms have been built. The Ashmolean Museum thus reconstituted embraces, in addition to the *Antiquarium*, the University collection of sculpture and casts from the antique, an Archæological Library, and Lecture Rooms and



THE TAYLOR INSTITUTION.

other accommodation for the Professor of Classical Archæology. The University may thus congratulate itself on possessing under one roof a museum of Art and Archæology unusually varied and complete, vying with some of the most famous continental museums.

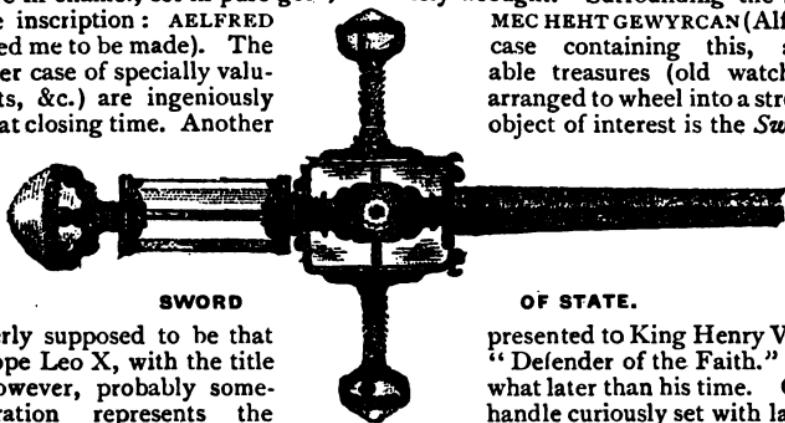
In the principal **Sculpture Gallery** on the ground floor and in the basement are now gathered and arranged in order the valuable classic marbles, formerly scattered in different repositories and in some cases hidden in obscure and out-of-the-way corners. The majority of them formed part of the renowned collection of Thomas Earl of Arundel (1585-1646), and known as the **Arundel Marbles**. Of these the inscriptions, including the celebrated *Parian Chronicle*, were presented to the University by Lord Henry Howard, Lord Arundel's grandson, in 1677 ; the statues by the Dowager Countess of Pomfret in 1755. To this collection are now added others given at various dates by Selden (1654), G. Wheler (1676), Dawkins, Rawlinson, Hyde Clarke, &c. The elegant Candelabra from the baths of Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, formerly preserved in the Radcliffe (21), occupy a conspicuous position in the *Randolph Gallery* ; the sepulchral and votive tablets at the W. end are of great interest. The rest of the ground-floor is occupied by a large collection of casts from the antique and from English architecture, also mediæval antiquities found in Oxford and its neighbourhood ; the Westwood collection of *Fictile Ivories*, one of the most complete in existence ; the Archaeological Lecture Room, and that of the Professor of Classical Archaeology. In the *Chantrey Court* are arranged the models of *Sir Francis Chantrey's* works, presented by his widow.

The *Ashmolean Antiquarium* occupies four spacious and well-lighted rooms (erected 1893-4) on the first floor. This collection had its origin in the earliest known museum of curiosities in England, formed by one John Tradescant, who founded at South Lambeth a popular exhibition known as "Tradescant's Ark." Tradescant the elder died in 1638, and his son of the same name in 1662. After the death of the latter the collection passed into the possession of Elias Ashmole, who having added to the original museum his own collection of coins and other objects, with rare books and MSS., fulfilled the intention of Tradescant by presenting the whole to the University, by whom the old building in Broad-street (2) was erected for their reception. The relics of the original "Tradescant's Ark" are exhibited at the top of the staircase, surrounded by portraits of the founders and their contemporaries on the walls. The Natural History collection has been removed to the University Museum (9).

The largest room, mainly devoted to *Prehistoric Antiquities*, also contains the *Egyptian* collection, which includes many of Mr. Flinders Petrie's latest discoveries. The second room contains the *Classical Antiquities*, including the Greek vases and terra cottas; in the third are displayed the treasures of *Renaissance Art*, including Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum's priceless collection of Italian bronzes and Majolica ware; also about eight hundred finger-rings, presented by the same munificent benefactor.

An important feature in the Museum is the extensive *Anglo-Saxon Collection* (exhibited in the largest room) containing objects found in several cemeteries of the heathen English, many of them excavated in the neighbourhood of Oxford. Perhaps the most curious and valuable relic is *King Alfred's Jewel*, discovered in A.D. 1693 near his retreat at Athelney. This unique gem consists of a picture in enamel, set in pure gold, delicately wrought. Surrounding the rim is the inscription : AELFRED ordered me to be made). The another case of specially valublets, &c.) are ingeniously room at closing time. Another

MEC HEHT GEWYRCAN (Alfred case containing this, and able treasures (old watches, arranged to wheel into a strong object of interest is the *Sword*



SWORD

OF STATE.

formerly supposed to be that by Pope Leo X, with the title is, however, probably some-illustration represents the crystals, enclosing sacred relics, in highly wrought silver mountings, enriched with niello-work. Several interesting curiosities have been transferred from the Bodleian (6); notably *Guy Fawkes' Lantern*, given to the University in 1641

presented to King Henry VIII “Defender of the Faith.” It what later than his time. Our handle curiously set with large

by Robert Heywood, son of the Justice by whom the conspirator was arrested. The *Egyptian Collection* has been specially enriched of late years by the results of the explorations of Mr. Flinders Petrie and others into the prehistoric and earliest dynastic remains of the country. Kings of the first dynasties, till lately regarded as mythical, are here represented by their monuments. Among these the colossal Maces, showing King Nar-mer superintending irrigation works, carry us back beyond the first historic dynasty to about 5000 B.C. The beginnings of hieroglyphic writing may here be traced. The relics from the Palace of the reforming Pharaoh Akhenaten (at the end of the first room) are also very remarkable. Other items of interest include a unique collection of *Hittite Seals*; a valuable series of objects illustrative of the Mycēnæan and primitive periods of Greece, collected by the Keeper (Mr.



GUY FAUKES' LANTERN.

Arthur J. Evans) during repeated visits to Greece and Crete, including casts of the throne and other remarkable sculptures discovered by him in the Palace of Knossos, Crete; and the late Mr. Greville Chester's oriental antiquities and classic engraved gems. The new galleries are fitted with the electric light.

The Picture Gallery is on the first floor (100 ft. by 28 ft.), and contains a very interesting and valuable collection.

At the top of the staircase are some fine portraits of Oxford men by Herkomer: those of the late Dean Liddell and Sir Henry Acland are especially excellent. In the Gallery are displayed valuable etchings by Rembrandt, Vandyck, &c., with curious prints by Albert Durer, and others from the Douce Collection (Bodleian). There are also some good examples of the early Italian painters, the early and later British schools, and the Bentinck Hawkins collection of Miniatures; to these were added in 1894, by a munificent bequest of

Mrs. Combe, several works by the modern Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood—Millais, Holman Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, &c., with landscapes by David Cox and others. A fire-proof gallery on the same floor contains the famous collection of 190 original sketches by Michel Angelo and Raffaello, purchased for £7,000, the greater part of which was contributed by the Earl of Eldon. Here are also drawings and etchings by Claude, and some choice drawings of Oxford by De Wint, J. M. W. Turner, and F. Mackenzie; besides a collection of J. M. W. Turner's works, the gift of the late John Ruskin (first Slade Professor),



RANDOLPH HOTEL.

who also founded, furnished and endowed the Ruskin Drawing School, which occupies the ground floor of the West Wing, and is enriched by many precious examples and studies generously presented by Mr. Ruskin for the use of students. (The Ruskin School can be visited only by special permission.)

57. The Randolph Hotel, erected in 1864, has some architectural pretensions. It is the largest hotel in Oxford, and is much frequented by American visitors. An Assembly Room

and other buildings were added in 1890, and the accommodation is most complete. The building on the opposite side of St. Giles' is the West front of Balliol College (60); while right before us stands the exceedingly beautiful Memorial Cross so well known as

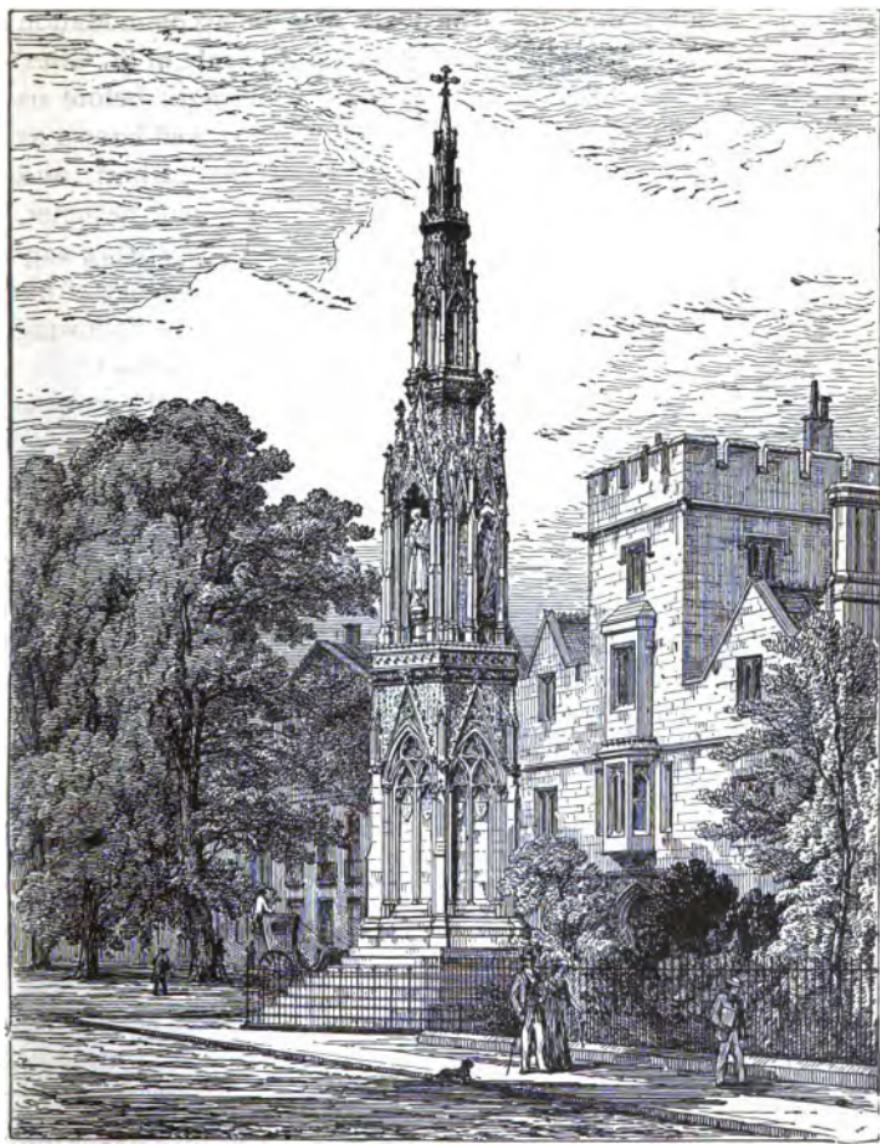
58. The Martyrs' Memorial, one of the earliest, and justly considered one of the best works of its eminent designer, the late Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., the architectural style being suggested by the crosses erected by King Edward I in memory of his Queen Eleanor. On the N. face of the base, the following inscription tells in brief the purpose of the structure:—

"To the Glory of God, and in grateful commemoration of His servants, Thomas Cranmer, Nicholas Ridley, Hugh Latimer, Prelates of the Church of England, who near this spot yielded their bodies to be burned, bearing witness to the sacred truths which they had affirmed and maintained against the errors of the Church of Rome, and rejoicing that to them it was given not only to believe in Christ, but also to suffer for His sake; this monument was erected by public subscription in the year of our Lord God, MDCCCXLJ."

The statues of the three martyrs (by H. Weekes) are strikingly characteristic. Cranmer, facing N., is represented holding his Bible of the greater volume, marked on its cover, "May, 1541": this being the first year of the circulation of the Bible by royal authority, for which the Archbishop had long and earnestly pleaded. The attitude of Ridley's statue (E.) fitly represents the steadfastness with which he fought the good fight of faith, and witnessed a good confession. Facing W., his arms crossed meekly over his breast, Latimer appears stooping under the burden of fourscore years, the image of submission to the will of God.

The first stone of the Memorial was laid by Dr. Plumptre, then Master of University College, on the 19th May, 1841, when the Tractarian or Anglo-Catholic movement was in its early vigour; and the originators of the proposal to erect in Oxford a memorial to the "Protestant martyrs" met with much opposition. The work was nevertheless carried to completion, and it has now stood for more than half a century, at once a protest against Romish domination and a witness to the growth of that party in the Church who during this period have been zealously labouring to revive and popularize tenets and practices against which the martyrs protested unto death. (See pages 2, 8, 47.)

59. St. Mary Magdalene Church, adjoining, is also associated with the martyrs, its North Aisle having been rebuilt in the year 1841 as a part of the memorial. Emblems of the



MARTYRS' MEMORIAL AND BALLIOL COLLEGE, W. FRONT.

martyrs are used in the architectural decorations; and in the church is preserved the door of their prison cell in Bocardo.*

The S. aisle was probably completed *temp.* Edward II. Its beautiful open parapet, niched and canopied buttresses, and decorated windows, were restored some years since. The tower was rebuilt in 1511-31, of materials brought, it is said, from Rewley Abbey; it was restored in 1890-1 by Mr. H. W. Moore; on the W. side is a figure of the patron saint. The beautiful "flamboyant" W. window below was restored in 1897.

A few steps further southward bring us to the point from which we started (see page 1); and we now take the opportunity of visiting some of the colleges which in the first stage of our tour were hurriedly passed by (see page 3). The first of these is

60. Balliol College, its W. front extending from the Martyrs'



ARMS OF
BALLIOL COLL.

Memorial (58) to the N.W. corner of Broad-street, in which the chief entrance will be found. The S. front was built in 1867-9 on the site of the old buildings, from designs by Waterhouse, at the expense of Miss Brakenbury, a munificent benefactor, who also endowed eight scholarships. W. of the

new front is the Master's Lodging; the plain classic portion further W., called Fisher's Buildings, was erected in 1769 and refaced in 1876; the part of the W. front facing Magdalene Church was built in 1825, and the newer portion, close to the Martyrs' Memorial (see page 103) was added in 1852-3.

Balliol College was founded between 1260 and 1268, by Sir John de Balliol, father of the Scottish king of that name. At his death his plans were carried out by his widow Devorgilla or Dervorguilla, of Galloway, whose original statutes, dated 1282, are still preserved. Balliol thus disputes precedence with Merton (26) as a collegiate foundation, although many years prior to its establishment students had been wont to assemble in Oxford, lodging either in private houses or in inns or halls, usually under the supervision of a Master of Arts.

Entering the *Front Quadrangle* under the lofty tower, we have before us on the N. side the Library (built 1430-80).

* See pages 1, 2, and 119, also the Appendix, p. 140.

The Library—largely a creation of the early Renaissance—contains many scarce copies of the Bible, with other valuable illuminated manuscripts.

Adjoining this on the E. is the Chapel, rebuilt 1856-7. Its reredos of Derbyshire alabaster, and screen of stone and wrought iron, are good examples of the late Mr. Butterfield's work.

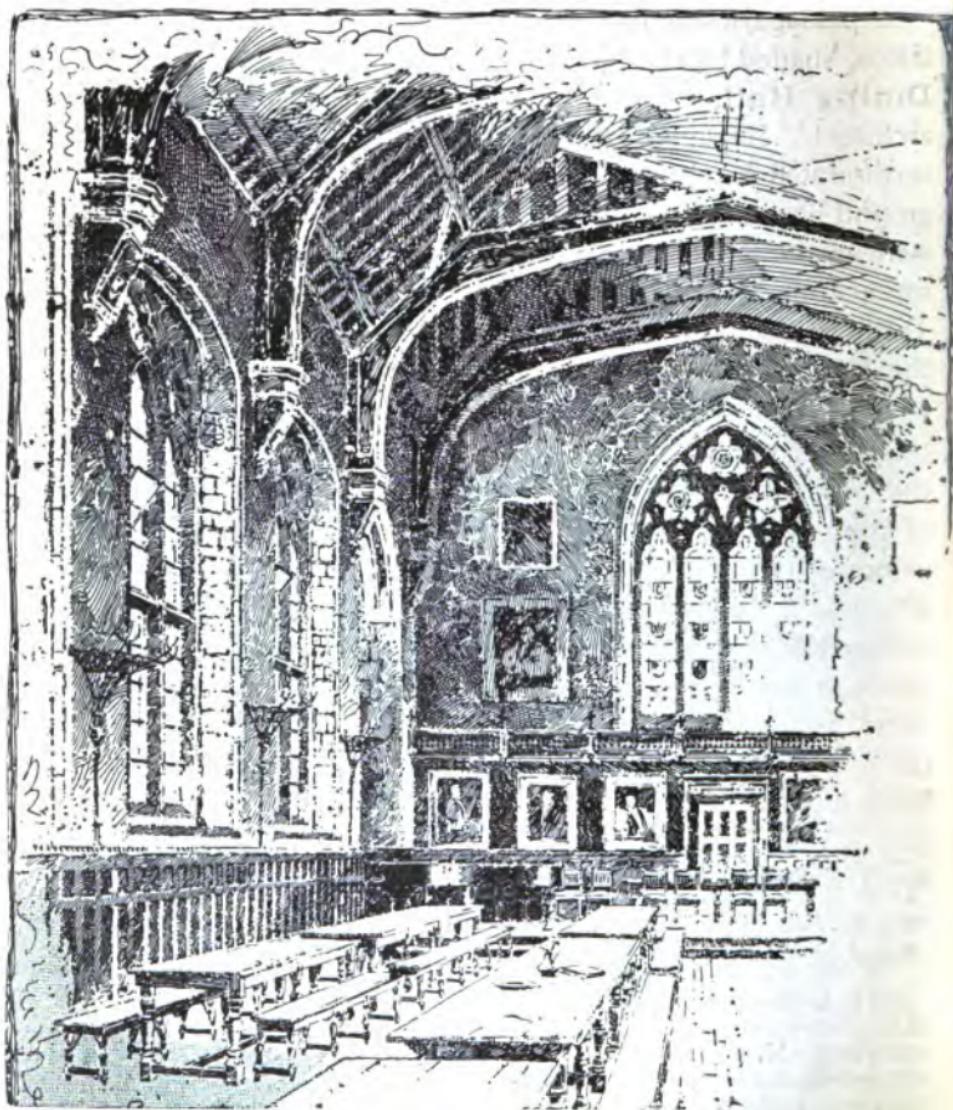
— In its windows some original stained glass of the 14th century is preserved, as well as later Flemish designs by Van Ling. Among the newer memorials on its walls are those of the late Abp. Tait, Prof. T. H. Green, Mr. R. L.



OLD HALL AND LIBRARY, BALLIOL.

Nettleship, and Mr. Craig Sellar; Mr. Onslow Ford's miniature recumbent effigy of the late Master is on the N. wall near the E. end. In a vestibule at the W. end are several bronze tablets in memory of members of the college who have fallen in recent wars.

On the W. side of the quadrangle is the *old Dining Hall*, built about 1432, and now fitted up as a Reading-room for members of the college. Some of its windows contain interesting fragments of stained glass, dated 1533; the two at the N. end, illustrative of the great poets, were placed in memory of a former Professor of Poetry (J. C. Shairp). Some precious relics of Browning are treasured here, including several volumes of original MSS. of his poems, and the “old yellow book” which suggested “The Ring and the Book.”



DINING HALL, BALLIOL COLLEGE.

A passage to the left leads to the *Garden*, with smooth green lawns, shaded by chestnuts and elms. On its N. side is the lofty **Dining Hall**, opened in 1877 (see page 108): Waterhouse, architect. It is approached by a flight of steps, the doorway being surmounted by an ornamented gable with open tracery. On the ground-floor are the **Buttery**, **Common-room**, and **Laboratory**, as well as the **Kitchen**, communicating by lift with the **Dining Hall**. On entering the Hall we notice to our left on the screen an interesting portrait (a copy of the original Lutterworth) of John Wycliffe, the early reformer (see 14, 20, 26), who was a Fellow of this college, and became Master about 1360; completing some twenty years later the first translation of the Bible into English. Here also is a small portrait of Mr. J. L. Strachan Davidson, senior dean, and a fine marble bust of Lord Bowen, late visitor of the college.

At the farther end of the room, high up on the wall, are a pair of old paintings of the founder and his wife; below them are several fine portraits of eminent members of the college, conspicuous among which are the late Archbps. Tait and Temple, Cardinal Manning, Browning the poet, Prebendary Rogers (known as "Hang Theology" Rogers), and the late distinguished Master, Dr. Jowett, who, among other generous benefactions, provided the fine organ for this room,



MASTER'S HOUSE, BALLIOL.

at a cost of over £1,000; also a striking portrait of Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons, clad, like Browning, in his D.C.L. robes.

On leaving the Hall, before descending the steps, we pause under the archway to admire the view of the Chapel, Library, &c.

Balliol, comparatively obscure until the last century, has since become distinguished for the intellectual attainments of its members. The matriculation examination is unusually "stiff," and students at Balliol are expected to be content with nothing short of "Honours" at the University examinations. The high standard is largely due to the system of "open scholarships" instituted here by Dr. Jenkyns, who presided over this college for thirty-five years. Of the numerous "exhibitions" offered at Balliol, fourteen were founded by Mr. Snell, a native of Ayrshire, for the benefit of students from the University of Glasgow. Other benefactions for Scottish students were left by Bp. Warner. Among the celebrated Scotsmen who have been thus introduced into a career of eminence may be mentioned Dr. Adam Smith, Lockhart, Sir William Hamilton, Dr. Baillie the physician, Inglis the lawyer, Lord Moncrieff, and Abp. Tait. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester (see 6, 19), and Tunstall, Bp. of London and Durham, the gentle Evelyn, Kyrle, the "man of Ross" immortalized by Pope, and Southeby the poet, are among the distinguished Balliol men of the past: the names of Matthew Arnold, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, T. H. Green, Arnold Toynbee, R. L. Nettleship, and the eminent Master, Benjamin Jowett (who died Oct. 1, 1893), departed worthies of our own day, will be long remembered; while among notable living members may be mentioned the present Master (Dr. E. Caird), A. C. Swinburne, Sir William Markby, K.C.I.E., Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, and Rt. Hon. W. St. J. F. Brodrick.

Adjoining Balliol College on the E. is

61. Trinity College, conspicuous by its gates of ironwork,



ARMS OF
TRINITY COLL.

now supported by massive stone piers,—a copy of those in Parks-road, opposite Wadham (8), represented on page 112.

Looking through these gates, adorned with the arms of the Earl of Guildford and the founder, the visitor will be delighted with the sweet beauty of the *New Quadrangle*, the buildings of which were completed in 1887 from the extremely picturesque designs of Mr. T. G. Jackson. On the East side is a fine range of rooms for students, and on the N., adjoining the Chapel, a new house for the President. The whole forms a noteworthy contribution to the architectural beauties of Oxford: the gables being specially admirable, and the decorative carving (by Farmer and Brindley) exhibiting much freshness and variety. The spacious lawn, with its fruit-trees full of blossom in the early summer, gives peculiar charm to the scene.

The college was founded in 1554, and dedicated to "the Holy and Undivided Trinity," by Sir Thomas Pope, of Tittenhanger, Herts, privy councillor to King Henry VIII and Queen Mary, and a special friend of Sir Thomas More; on the site of an ancient house of Benedictines called Durham College, founded c. 1286 by Prior Richard de Hoghton and the monks of the Cathedral Convent of Durham, and suppressed at the dissolution of monasteries.

The Chapel, facing us, is *open free* in summer term from 9 to 6. It is a well-proportioned building, completed in 1694 by



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, TRINITY COLLEGE.

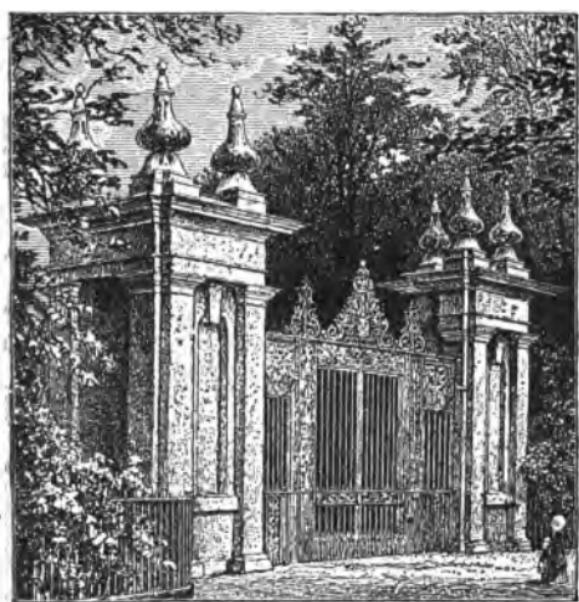
Dr. Bathurst, President of the College ; and its screen and altarpiece exhibit some beautiful wood-carving by Grinling Gibbons.

On the N. side is a fine tomb with recumbent effigies in alabaster of the Founder and his third wife. The painted ceiling, subject, "The Ascension," is by Peter Berchet. In 1885 the windows were filled with stained glass at the cost of the late President, Rev. H. G. Woods, then Bursar.

On the E. side of the Second Quadrangle is the original Library of Durham College, founded by Richard de Bury, Bishop of that see, who died in 1343.

Its windows contain some curious old glass. Opposite is the Hall, rebuilt 1618-20. A statue of the founder may be seen over the door, and his portrait, with that of his third wife Lady Elizabeth Paulet, Abp. Sheldon, Warton the poet (who has left an interesting memoir of the founder), Lord Selborne, Prof. Freeman, Cardinal Newman, &c., adorn the walls. The *Third Quadrangle*, entered under the bell staircase, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and built 1667-1682; S. wing altered 1728. Its E. side is open to the Garden, which with its charming avenue, the "*Lime Walk*," its broad grass-plots and ancient yews, affords quiet rest and grateful shade. Through the gates at its E. end may be seen the front of Wadham College (8). Leaving the Garden by the new gateway, we find ourselves again in the first quadrangle.

At Trinity College is preserved an antique chalice of silver gilt, beautifully engraved, with gold paten, originally belonging to St. Alban's Abbey, but presented to this college by its founder. Among the scholars of Trinity may be named Abp. Sheldon (see p. 6), Seth Ward, Gellibrand the mathematician, Crashaw the poet, Ludlow and Ireton the Republicans, Warton, Richard Burton, W. G. Palgrave, and the



EAST GATE OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

historians E. A. Freeman and Bp. Stubbs. The late Cardinal Newman was a member in his undergraduate days, and was in 1878 elected an honorary Fellow.

Next to the ancient tenement which forms the porter's lodge, is the picturesque old academic building erected in 1615-20 by Dr. Kettel, then President of Trinity, on the site of an older house named *Perilous Hall* after Dr. Perles, its founder. It now, as originally, forms part of the college. Opposite is the N. front of

62. Exeter College, which we enter from "The Turl," formerly a narrow opening through the city wall into the High-street.



ARMS OF
EXETER COLL.

It derives its name from its foundation, in 1314, by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, whose design was frustrated by his untimely death. It was, however, incorporated by charter of Queen Elizabeth in 1565, when Sir Wm. Petre contributed munificently towards a second endowment. The W. front, by which we enter, is 220 feet in length; its gateway tower was rebuilt in 1595, 1703, and 1834, at which latter date the whole front was newly faced.

Entering the large *Quadrangle*, the first object which strikes the visitor is the magnificent Chapel on the N. side, built 1856-9.

The Chapel is *open free* in term-time daily from 1 to 4 p.m. This masterpiece of the late Sir G. G. Scott reminds us of the *Sainte Chapelle* in Paris, or of the choir of Lichfield Cathedral, to both of which it bears considerable resemblance. The doorway has on either side statues of Bp. Stapledon and Sir W. Petre; the sculpture in its tympanum represents Our Lord giving the charge to St. Peter. In niches surmounting the buttresses are figures of the twelve apostles. Inside, the richly sculptured and inlaid screen, stained glass windows, elegant clustered columns with carved capitals, lofty groined roof, choice wood-carving, and the harmonious effect of the E. end, with steps of Devonshire marble and exquisite mosaics by Salviati, combine to form a beautiful reproduction of the Early Decorated period of Gothic architecture. Canopied stalls in carved oak from designs by Mr. Bodley, R.A., were added in 1884. This fine work, extending nearly the whole length of the chapel on either side, greatly enhances the rich effect of the interior; but its style is somewhat more rigid and conventional than that adopted by the late Sir G. G. Scott in the other decorative work. On 12th May, 1890, the decoration was completed by the placing on the S. wall of a magnificent piece of *Tapestry* designed by Sir E. Burne-Jones, Hon. D.C.L., A.R.A., and executed by the late Wm. Morris, both Honorary Fellows of this college. The subject, "The Adoration of the Magi," is treated with great originality. Into the presence of the Holy Mother and Child the three strange visitants are entering with costly gifts. Between them and the Holy Babe is an Angel holding the mystic star which has guided them to the Infant's feet. The figures are life-size, and the admirable expression of their faces, the marvellous intricacy and beauty of their apparel, with the richness and variety of colour throughout, combine to form a piece of work unsurpassed in modern times.

N.E. of the Chapel are the new buildings (1855-7) fronting Broad-street.

1904]

Facing the Chapel, on the South side of the quad., is the *Hall*, built by Sir John Acland, in 1618. With its fine timber roof and Perpendicular traceried windows it affords a good example of the revived Gothic of the Jacobean period.



THE LIBRARY, EXETER COLLEGE.

In the Hall are portraits of the founder ; Sir William Petre and Charles I, benefactors ; Archbishops Secker and Marsh, Bishops Bull, Conybeare, Hall, and Prideaux ; Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, 1672, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Dr. Kennicott the Hebrew scholar, and other eminent members. Besides these worthies, Samuel the father of the Wesleys, Lord Coleridge, William Sewell the founder of Radley College, Sir Charles Lyell, Bishops Jacobson and Mackarness, Canon Curteis, and Professor Froude, are some of the best-known names associated with Exeter College.

The Fellows' Garden, small but exceedingly beautiful, is entered through a doorway at the S.E. angle of the quadrangle.

On its N. side is the **Library** (rich in mathematical works), built in 1856 from a tasteful design by Sir G. G. Scott ; and from the pleasant greensward we get a charming view of the Divinity School (3) and Duke Humphrey's Library (6), their mullioned windows and picturesque buttresses and pinnacles richly clothed with foliage ; while on the other side the spire of St. Mary's (20) and the dome of the Radcliffe (21), with the great chestnut tree mentioned on page 51, complete a lovely and reposeful picture. On returning to the quadrangle we notice a fine fig-tree (known as "Dr. Kenicott's fig-tree") which in summertime covers the garden front of the college with its broad leaves.

On the opposite side of Turl-street extends the E. front of

63. Jesus College, remarkable as the first college founded since the Reformation, its charter bearing date 27th June, 1571.

It was designed as a place of education for Welsh students by Dr. Hugh Ap Rice or (Price), who died in 1564. Queen Elizabeth, to whom Price applied for sanction, granted timber from the royal forests of Stow and Shotover, also the land on which part of the college stands, formerly occupied by ancient halls ; and thereupon assumed the title of founder. Sir Eubule Thelwall, Principal of the college in 1621, doubled its resources, procured a new charter and statutes, and added to the buildings. The celebrated Sir Leoline Jenkins, a native of Glamorganshire, who became Principal in 1661, was also a munificent benefactor.

The East front of this college was entirely remodelled, and a handsome *Gateway Tower* added in 1856, from the excellent designs of the late Mr. Buckler, w.c. also restored the S. side. On the right of the *First Quadrangle* as we enter, we notice the *Chapel*, an unusually good specimen of very late Gothic, having been consecrated in 1621 and enlarged in 1636 ; the E. window is of the latter date. The interior of the Chapel was well restored by Mr. Street in 1864. Over its entrance is the suitable inscription, "Ascendat oratio, descendat gratia." The *Hall* was one of the gifts of Sir Eubule Thelwall, and, as usual, is adorned with portraits of founders and benefactors—among them Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., by Vandyck, and Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely. The *Library* was built 1667 by Sir Leoline Jenkins. It contains many scarce books and MSS. ; among the latter those of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. The curious *Llyfr Coch* or Red Book, containing a mass of Welsh legendary lore, romances of King Arthur, &c., of the fourteenth century, has been transferred to the Bodleian Library (6).

Many eminent Welshmen have been educated here : among these worthies were James Howell, who while imprisoned by the Parliamentarians wrote his interesting *Epistola Hociana* ; and Sir Thomas Herbert, the traveller, who accompanied Charles Ist to the scaffold and published an account of the closing scenes of that ill-fated monarch's life.

On the East side of the street, S. of Exeter College, is
64. Lincoln College, named after its founder, Richard



Fleming, Bp. of Lincoln, 1427; by whose successor, Bp. Rotheram, it was reconstituted in 1478, the statutes being dated 1486. Entering the *First Quadrangle* by the gateway under a groined roof, we notice opposite, on the E. side, the **Hall**, built in 1437 by John Forest, Canon of Lincoln.

ARMS OF LINCOLN. Facing us over the gateway is a grotesque image, put up in 1900, a copy of the "devil" which anciently "looked over Lincoln."

The Hall was modernized in 1791, when a fine tracery of the windows was destroyed and the roof concealed by a plaster ceiling, in accordance with the prevalent "classic" taste; but in 1891 it was happily restored to its original form under the direction of Mr. T. G. Jackson. On its walls are portraits of the founder and principal benefactors, also of the late and present Rectors, Mark Pattison and Dr. Merry. The *Library* is on the N. side of this quad., and the Rector's lodgings on the E. Notice the curious device carved on the walls (*C beacon-tun*)—a rebus on the name of Bp. Thomas Beckington, by whom the Rector's lodgings were built in 1467. But the oldest part of the college is its *Kitchen*, reached through an archway past the Hall door. It occupies the site of one of the ancient academic Halls, mentioned as early as A.D. 1300. Its walls, of extraordinary thickness, are evidently of great antiquity; and recent restorations have brought to light its fine high-pitched timber roof.

The **Chapel**, on the S. side of the *South Quadrangle*, was consecrated in 1631. It was built by Dr. Williams, a later Bishop of Lincoln (1621-1642), and Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal,—the last ecclesiastic by whom that office was held.

The Chapel is an extremely interesting example of 17th century work in Oxford. Built on the mediæval plan, with fairly pure Perpendicular or Tudor details, it was fitted up throughout with oak and cedar in the style of the Renaissance, and fortunately remains to us un—"restored." The carved figures at the stall-ends are specially worthy of notice; and the windows exhibit some very choice painted glass, of Dutch or Flemish origin, brought from Italy 1629. On the N. side are effigies of the prophets, on the S. the twelve apostles. The subjects of the E. window (the types and antitypes of Scripture) are painted with remarkable attention to detail and perspective, and will repay careful examination. In the ante-chapel is preserved the Pulpit from which John Wesley preached when a resident Fellow of Lincoln.

There is a story told about the Vine which covered the walls of this quadrangle. At the founder's death his plans were left unfulfilled ; and on the occasion of a visit from his successor, Bp. Rotheram, the Rector preached from Ps. lxxx. 14, "Behold, and visit this vine" ; enlarging on the needy state of the college. The appeal so touched the bishop's heart, that his munificent endowment was the result ; and in gratitude for this circumstance, the vine is held in veneration.

Bp. Flemyngh, who had been himself a Wycliffite, founded this college to oppose the new doctrines. A MS. copy of Wycliffe's Bible (in the Bodleian) is now a cherished possession of the college ; while some of its most interesting associations are connected with the leader of another great Oxford movement, John Wesley, whose portrait may be seen in his rooms (the scene of the meetings of the so-called "Holy Club") which are still shown to visitors.

Some new buildings, designed by Mr. T. G. Jackson, have lately been erected in the rear of the College. The Fellows' Garden lies S. of the chapel.

Crossing the road and walking southward, we catch some pleasing glimpses of the Radcliffe Camera (21) and St. Mary's spire (20) on our left, and re-enter the High-street beneath the tower of

65. All Saints' Church, built in 1708 from designs by Dean Aldrich, in the revived classic style then in vogue.

The church, though modern, has an ancient history, having had an existence as "All Hallows" prior to 1122, when it was presented to the abbey of St. Frideswide (see 29) by Henry I. Edward II having granted it to the Bishops of Lincoln, it was settled upon Lincoln College (64) by the founder, Bp. Flemyngh. In 1699 the old church was destroyed by the fall of the spire, and the present building occupies its site. The church has until lately presented an appearance of venerable antiquity, in consequence of the perishable nature of the stone used in its construction. The tower and S. front have, however, undergone complete and careful renovation under the superintendence of Mr. H. W. Moore, architect (1889-90). The interior (restored in 1865, refitted 1896) is lofty and handsome ; and the tower and spire, although inconsistent with classic models, are particularly elegant. The latter, having been taken down as unsafe, was rebuilt in 1874. In the church is a fine tomb with the recumbent effigy of a certain worthy Alderman Levins, five times Mayor of Oxford, whose virtues are set forth in a quaint epitaph. The parish and benefice of St. Martin's, Carfax (36), having been united with All Saints', this church is now used as the City Church, the Mayor and Corporation attending Divine service here in ceremony for the first time on 22nd March, 1896.

Opposite the Church are the premises built in 1866 for the Oxford branch of the *London and County Bank* ; at the rear of which is the *Gymnasium*, erected for the late Mr. Maclarens in 1858. Close to the tower of St. Martin and All Saints' stands the well-known *Mitre Hotel*, on the site of Burwaldscote Hall, one of the academic houses with which in the middle ages this vicinity abounded. Another

extinct Hall or Inn, identified as Elden Hall, has been brought to light during recent alterations to the S. front of the spacious Markets for meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, &c. The fine oak-panelled staircase of the hall has been restored and utilised by the proprietors of the business premises occupying this frontage. On the opposite side another old academic house, formerly known as Kemp Hall, was used for some years as the City Police Station.

Arrived once more at Carfax (X, pages 80, 81), we turn our steps northward by Corn-Market-street (once occupied by corn-dealers' sheds). This thoroughfare has been greatly improved by the removal of Carfax Church (36) and the erection of the Metropolitan Bank, Lloyd's Bank, and other handsome business premises. On the right are the old and well-known hostellries, the *Golden Cross* and the *Roebuck*, and on the left is the *Clarendon Hotel*, known to many former generations as the *Star*. The passage at its N. end forms the most frequented entrance to the rooms of the *Union Society* (42), see page 84. Almost opposite, on the site of the old *White Hart*, is the new Hotel and Restaurant Buol, opened Feb. 23rd, 1901. A short distance N. stands the venerable tower of

66. St. Michael's Church, one of the few remaining examples of Saxon architecture: its proportions, "the long-and short work" of its quoins, and the absence of buttresses and staircase, are among the evidences of its early date.

The battlements added in the 16th century were taken down in 1873, and replaced by a plain stone coping, under the direction of Mr. Bruton; in 1896 the tower underwent a thorough structural repair; and its remarkable windows, each consisting of two semi-circular-headed openings divided by a curious baluster were replaced as they appeared before the mutilation of the upper tier. By the demolition of the house adjoining, in 1904, other old windows have been brought to light, as well as a W. doorway in the N. aisle (15th century). The main fabric of the church, restored by Street in 1855, affords some interesting specimens of the architecture of various periods. In memory of the late Queen Victoria a new window (by Jas. Powell & Son) was unveiled in this church 26th March, 1903.

It has been said that the tower was built by Robert D'Oyley, constable of Oxford in the time of the Conqueror. There is no documentary evidence in

support of the assertion ; though he may have repaired an older structure, "for it is," says Mr. Lang, "in the true primitive style—gaunt, unadorned, with round-headed windows, good for shooting from with the bow. St. Michael's was not only a church, but a watch-tower of the city wall ; and here the old North Gate, called *Bocardo*, spanned the street [see illustration on page 1, and Appendix]. The rooms above the gate were used as a prison, and the poor inmates used to let down a greasy old hat from the window in front of the passers by, and cry, 'Pity the Bocardo birds !' Of Bocardo no trace remains, but St. Michael's is likely to last as long as any edifice in Oxford. . . It is worth while to climb the tower, and remember the time when arrows were sent like hail from the narrow windows on the foes who approached Oxford from the North, while prayers for their confusion were read in the church below."

Opposite St. Michael's Church, and close to the site of Boardo, are the printing and publishing offices of "**ALDEN'S OXFORD GUIDE**," No. 35, Corn-Market-street, where photographic views and other souvenirs of Oxford are kept on sale, and information is at any time gladly afforded to strangers.

The Railway Stations may be reached either by George-street or by St. Michael's-street and New-Inn-Hall-street. If we take the latter route into the New-road (see page 81) we shall pass the

67. Probate Court of the diocese, erected in 1864 ; and the

68. County Hall, built in 1841, consisting of two commodious Assize and Sessions Courts, in one of which the County Courts are held monthly, and a spacious Hall. The Oxfordshire County Council also hold their meetings here. To the rear is

69. H. M. Prison, a massive pile of buildings, in which are included the remains of **Oxford Castle**.

As we walk down the New-road towards the Railway Stations we notice on our left a tree-covered mound, and perhaps get a glimpse of a grey old tower behind it. The former was an ancient fortress of the West Mercians, probably thrown up about A.D. 900 ; near its summit a flight of steps leads to a vaulted well-chamber (*temp. Henry III*) ; and the latter had frowned in its gloomy grandeur for many a year, even at the early date when D'Oyley incorporated it with his newer structure and made it serve as a campanile to the church of St. George, used by the house of secular canons within the walls.† The *Crypt* is

* Mr. Boase suggested that the prison may have been so named sarcastically, from the form of syllogism called *Bocardo*, out of which the reasoner could not "bring himself back into his first figure" without the use of special processes.—*Oxford* ("Historic Towns").

† See illustration in the Appendix to our Shilling edition.

of considerable antiquarian interest. The Castle at Oxford was famous from D'Oyley's time to the Civil Wars ; but after its surrender in 1646, it lost much of its strength and importance, and gradually fell into ruins. Perhaps the most remarkable of its incidents is that which relates to the Empress Maud, who being besieged there by the army of King Stephen, contrived to escape across the frozen river accompanied by three trusty knights, all clad in ghostly white, passing the sentinels unobserved.

At the foot of the Castle mound is the

70. County Police Station, designed in the Norman style by the late Mr. J. C. Buckler. A lane on the left leads by the Castle tower to the Church of

71. St. Thomas-the-Martyr, founded in the reign of Stephen, but in large part rebuilt during subsequent periods. A north aisle was erected in 1847, and a new Vicarage in 1893-4.

Beyond the railway, westward, is *Osney Cemetery*, partly on the site of the burial ground of Osney Abbey (see pages 68, 72) ; and still farther past the *Railway Stations* are the populous suburbs of *Osney Town* and *New Botley*, with *St. Frideswide's Church*, erected in 1872.

After brief mention of two or three other places not yet visited, a notice of the two Nonconformist Colleges (75 and 76) will bring our tour to a close.

72. St. Ebbe's Church, of immemorial origin, rebuilt 1814-16, and enlarged and improved in 1866. A fine Norman doorway of the 12th century is preserved on the S. side. On the other side of Church-street is the

City Technical School, fully equipped for teaching, under the management of the Education Committee of the City Council ; architect, Mr. H. W. Moore, 1893. Further south is

73. Commercial Road Chapel, built in 1832 for the Rev. H. Bulteel, on his secession from the Established Church ; and now occupied by a congregation of Baptists. In the district known as "The Friars" (see Appendix, p. 144) is situated

74. Holy Trinity Church, opened in 1845, renovated and improved in 1893.

75. Mansfield College is situated W. of Mansfield-road, a new thoroughfare running S. from South Park-road, and connecting with Holywell-street. It was founded here in October, 1866, by the Trustees and Council of Spring Hill College, Birmingham, who resolved to transfer the college to Oxford, giving it the name of the family by whom it was originally endowed. It has been erected by the Congregational Churches for the study of theology



MANSFIELD COLLEGE, FROM THE S.W.

primarily with a view to the education of their own ministry, and also as a centre of evangelical teaching and influence for all members of the University. It is not a college in the ordinary Oxford sense of the word, as its students are only men who have already graduated. Its professorial and tutorial staff are limited to the province of theology, and its chapel pulpit is open to representative preachers of all the Evangelical Free Churches. The opening ceremonies took place on October 14 to 16, 1889.

Mansfield College is built from designs by Mr. Basil Champneys, in the early 14th cent. style of Gothic. Its buildings are arranged as as open quadrangle; the *Chapel* forming the E. side, the *Library* with the Principal's house the W., while the N. comprises the *Hall*, *Common Room*, lecture-rooms, &c. The *Entrance Gateway* is surrounded by a square tower with oriel window, and an embattled turret with plain parapet, reminding one of Beaufort's tower at St. Cross. A statue of Milton adorns the tower, and Mr. Onslow Ford's bust of Dr. Dale is in the entrance hall. The *Chapel* is lofty, with narrow aisles, and an open wagon-roof supported by stone arches, between which are statues of eminent divines in canopied niches. The oak carving of the screen and stalls is specially noticeable; the windows at the north and south end are filled with stained glass at the cost of various benefactors; and the oak canopy of the pulpit is a gift of Mr. Clarke, of the *Christian World*. Over the entrance is a figure of Origen, while Augustine and Athanasius occupy the niches right and left. The organ (which was presented by Sir W. H. Wills, Bart.) was publicly opened on the 20th May, 1890. The *Library* and *Dining Hall* are well designed and possess some noteworthy features. The rooms



CHAPEL PORCH, MANSFIELD COLLEGE.

and corridors are now adorned with a series of portraits of Puritan and Nonconformist divines, presented in 1894. A contemporary portrait of Whitefield has been presented by Sir W. H. Wills, Bart., and a portrait of the Principal (Dr. Fairbairn) by Sir G. Reid was unveiled June 6th, 1899. The tastefully laid-out grounds command beautiful views of some of the older colleges.

76. Manchester College occupies a fine site in Mansfield road, about midway between the new Mansfield College (75) and

MANCHESTER COLLEGE, FROM THE N.E.



the five-century old "New" College of Wykeham (12). The E. front faces Mansfield-road, extending northward to Savile-road.

This institution was founded in 1786 at Manchester as the Manchester Academy, and dedicated "to Truth, to Liberty, to Religion." In 1803 it was removed to York; but in 1840 it was brought back to Manchester, and was affiliated to the University of London. In 1853 it was removed to London; but the Trustees having ultimately decided to transfer their academic institution to this old home of culture and study, it found a local habitation in temporary rooms on 25th Oct., 1889, and the College was formally opened four years later. The architects were Messrs. Worthington and Son, Manchester.

The new buildings form a small quadrangle, with Entrance Tower and Gateway on the E. side, Chapel and Library with Lecture-rooms S. and N., and on the W. the domestic buildings and offices. The memorial stone was laid on October 30th, 1891, and the college was formally opened on October 18th, 1893, the late Dr. James Martineau taking part in the ceremony. The Chapel is a lofty and beautiful structure, with richly carved oak stalls, pulpit, and eagle, and a good organ by Gray and Davison. Numerous additions have been made to its adornment by various friends, including especially a series of stained glass windows by the late Mr. W. Morris, designed by the late Sir E. Burne-Jones, and a very handsome oak screen, the gift of Mr. Arthur Greg in memory of his brother Mr. H. R. Greg, the late President of the College. The screen is by Messrs. Pearson and Brown of Salford: the delicate carving by Messrs. Earp and Hobbs of Manchester. The Library, a fine room 80ft. by 30ft., was built mainly at the cost of Mr. Henry Tate, of London, who contributed £10,000. A marble statue of the venerable Dr. Martineau by Mr. Hope Pinker was unveiled Oct. 18th, 1898, and a beautiful stained glass window has been presented by the congregation of Cairo Street Chapel in Warrington, the College being the successor of the "Warrington Academy." Other windows have been presented by various donors.

Like Mansfield, this college is not intended for the reception of undergraduates, but to afford a theological training to men who have already graduated in the usual way. Some houses in Holywell-street, south of the college, have been fitted up as an academic Hall for the students, known as *Addis Hall*. "The College adheres to its original principle of freely imparting theological knowledge, without insisting on the adoption of particular theological doctrines."

In taking leave of the visitor, we venture to express the hope that our brief companionship may have been as fruitful in interest and pleasure as it has been our desire to make it. Our theme has been as delightful as it is inexhaustible; and now that we part company we can but exclaim, with Nathaniel Hawthorne, "It is a despair to see such a place and ever to leave it; for it would take a life-time, and more than one, to comprehend and enjoy it satisfactorily."

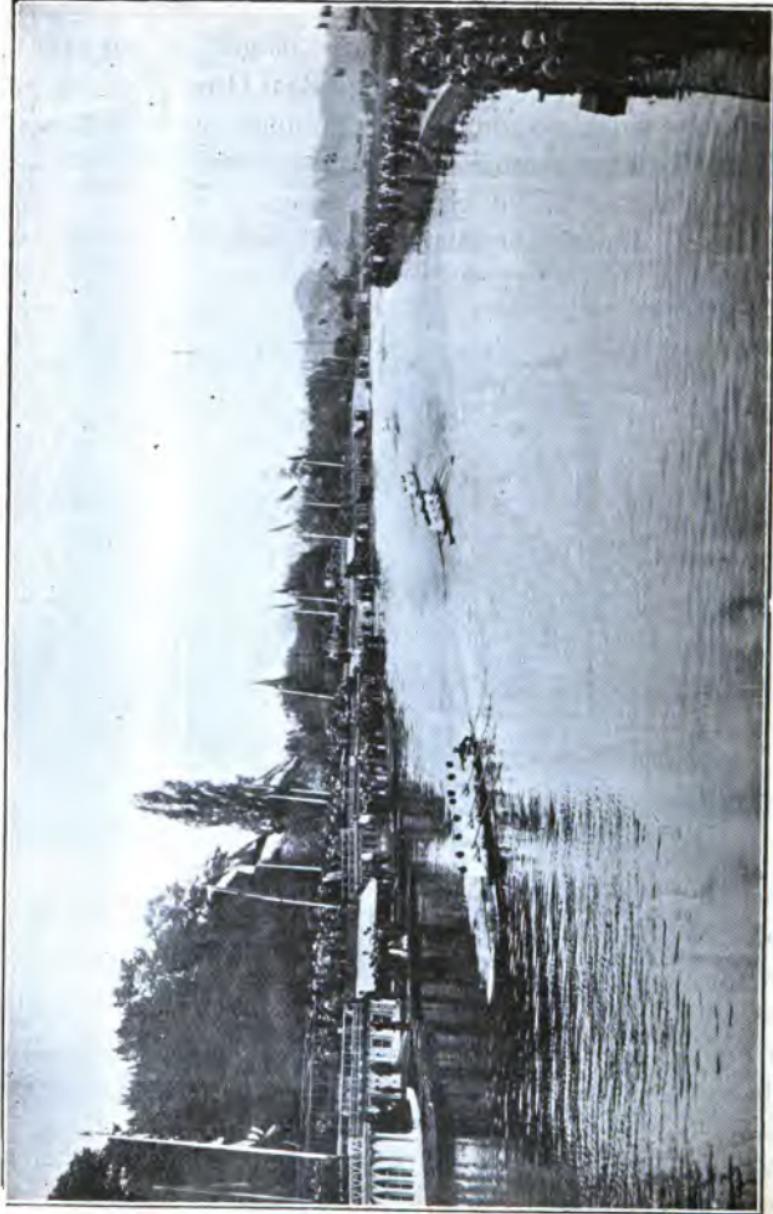
By River to Nuneham.

[*A narrative of a "Summer Meeting" Water Party of University Extension Students.*]



IFFLEY CHURCH, FROM THE S.

A MORE delightful spot could scarcely have been chosen for the Water Party than Nuneham, the favourite summer resort alike of Oxford residents and visitors. The weather, which had smiled a warm welcome on our "Summer Meeting" guests, remained propitious, though in a cooler and less sunny mood; the river scenery of the Thames wore all its charms, and students returned to their books with nerve and brain all the fresher and stronger for the pleasant "outing."



Photograph by]

A BOAT-RACE ON THE ISIS.

[F. Frith & Co,

Passing the unique array of College barges on our left (the Oxfordshire side), and the University Boat House on our right (the Berkshire side), we admired the grouping spires and towers, Magdalen, like a fair sentinel, keeping the Eastern entrance ; and noted how greatly the old city has extended itself, the row of houses being almost continuous, until we reached the pretty



IFFLEY CHURCH, FROM THE N.W.

village of Iffley, terraced on its sloping hill, and crowned with its fine old Norman Church (1135-1147) embowered in leafy verdure. When through the lock, most of us looked out for one of the most picturesque 'bits' of scenery on the river, the famous Iffley Mill ;* and almost immediately we had a good view of the grand West front of the church. We now approached Kennington or Rose Island, with its rustic inn, the "Swan."

* See page 128. This mill has belonged to Lincoln College (64) since A.D. 1445.

Beyond it lay the village of Littlemore, the buildings of the County Lunatic Asylum forming a conspicuous object. Next we reached Sandford-on-Thames : the pool on our right, before we arrive at the lock, has some sad records of lost lives : a stone



obelisk commemorates the death of two Ch. Ch. students, Gaisford and Phillimore, who were drowned while bathing. The quiet old ivy-covered inn contrasts with the busy paper-mill and its roaring wheels. The tall chimney shaft of this mill, which used to be perceptibly out of the perpendicular, has recently been rebuilt.

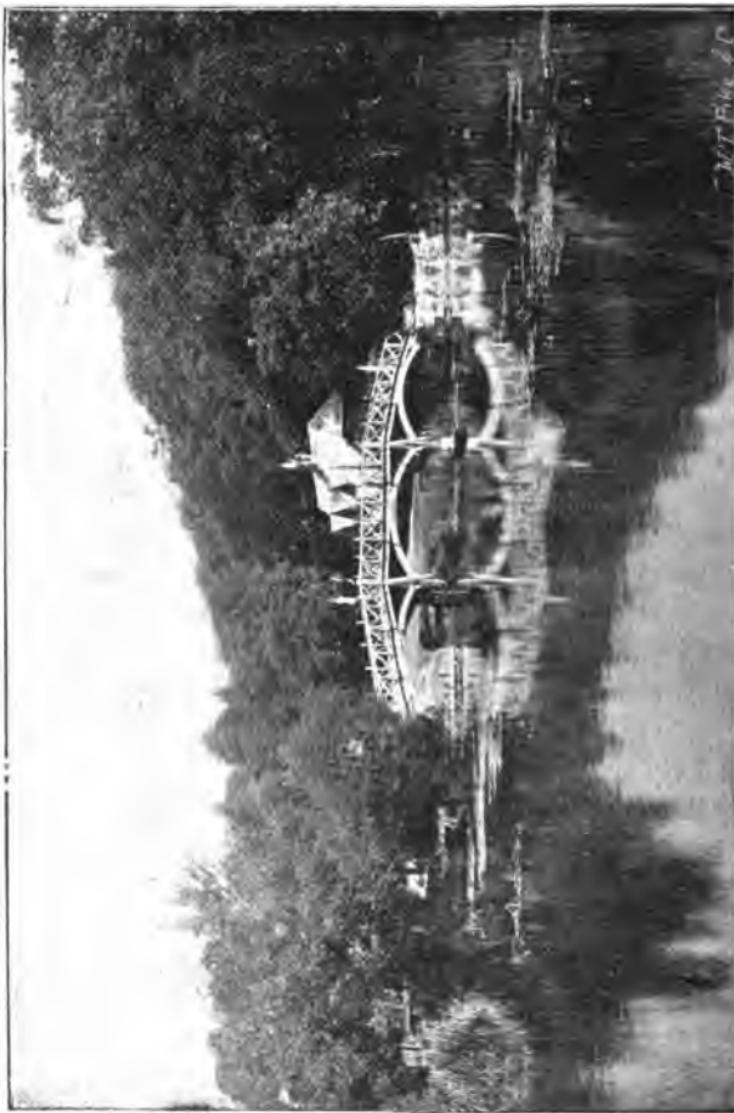
St. Peter's College, Radley, is about a mile from Sandford, on the Berkshire side. On the left bank, beyond Sandford, the wooded slopes of Nuneham Park add new beauty to the landscape. The house occupies a commanding eminence, but it has no architectural merit, being a product of the dullest and most unimaginative period of English art, at least in its architectural aspects. The pretty cottages and bridge now came into sight; and, landing, our time was all too brief to gain a close acquaintance with the charms of park and woods.

Nuneham Courtenay, the ancient seat of the Courtenays, was acquired in 1710 by the first Earl of Harcourt, in the possession of whose family it still remains, its present owner, Sir William Harcourt, maintaining the traditions of the house in his generous permission for the public enjoyment of his beautiful estate.*

A few words about the "Carfax" monument† shall close this brief record. This quaint structure of stone on the brow of the hill which slopes nearly to the water's edge, was erected in 1610 by Otho Nicholson, of Christ Church, at the centre of "Carfax" (see page 79) as a conduit for the supply of water to the University and City from springs on Hincksey Hill. Nicholson was treasurer to James I, and he gave the royal monarch a place of honour among the "seven worthies" whose statues adorn the structure, reserving for himself the modest record of his initials, O.N., woven into the tracery of the parapet. In 1787 the City (then, as now, bent on street-widening) presented the monument to the Earl of Harcourt who had it rebuilt on the present spot,

* Nuneham Park is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays from May 1 till September 13; and on the Bank Holidays. The gardens may be seen from 2 to 5 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Tickets by letter only to Mr. H. Gale, Nuneham Courtenay.

† See illustration on page 142 of the Shilling Edition.



NUNEHAM COTTAGES AND BRIDGE.

Photograph by]

[Hills & Saunders.

whence for more than a century it has looked proudly down on the distant city which once held its charms so cheap.

NOTE.—In Dr. Murray's New English Dictionary, the etymology of the word "Carfax" is traced, and its meaning defined, as under:—

"Carfax—[M. E. *carfuks*, *fouk*, repr. an earlier *carreforc(s)*, *furcs*, corresp. to Pr. *carreforc*, O. F. *carrefor(s)*, *four* (Mod. F. *carrefour*):—I. at. *quadrifure-us*, four-forked, fr. *quadri*=*quatuor* four + *furca* fork.

" 1. A place where four roads or streets meet.

" 2. Hence, the proper name of a place formed by the intersection of two principal streets in various towns, as at Oxford and Exeter."

[Then follow illustrations of various forms of the word in use in the 16th and 17th centuries.]

Many of our readers, we are sure, would welcome an opportunity of enjoying the delightful scenery of the Thames between Oxford and London; and they will thank us for calling their attention to a most pleasant and admirably conducted excursion provided by a service of saloon steamers which leave Folly Bridge (see page 76) every week-day during the summer months, for a two-days' trip to Kingston-on-Thames, stopping the night at Henley, and passing in their voyage such places as Iffley, Nuneham, Streatley, Pangbourne, Mapledurham, Cliveden, and Windsor, whose very names are fragrant with romantic interest.

For a hundred other interesting spots we commend the reader to a long-desired companion to "ALDEN'S OXFORD GUIDE," just issued by our publishers. It is entitled "NEAR OXFORD, a popular historical and architectural handbook to a hundred places of interest within a radius of about fifteen miles," and is written by the Rev. H. T. Inman, M.A., who as a cyclist has himself visited all the places described, and as an enthusiastic antiquarian is able to impart to his readers such a zest for the study of the surrounding churches, castles, manor-houses, &c., as will add immensely to the enjoyment of their excursions in the neighbourhood of Oxford.

The book is illustrated with a new map, and nearly seventy engravings from photographs, &c., and its price is one shilling net: *library edition*, half-a-crown net.

Postscript.

SINCE the reorganization of the municipality of Oxford, under the Local Government Act of 1888, many works of public improvement have been promoted by the City Council. Among other changes, the main streets and many of the Colleges are now illuminated by electricity, the old gas-lamps are fitted with incandescent burners, congested districts have been opened up by the making of new roads or the widening of old ones, while the old Town Hall is superseded by grand Municipal Buildings worthy of this ancient city, at a cost of over £90,000. The Carfax improvement described in the preceding pages (pp. 81, 118) is now complete. During the last few years seats have been provided in the most frequented thoroughfares, and commodious underground lavatories provided at convenient spots. The western suburb has shared in the general improvement : here Mr. Frank Cooper's new "Oxford Marmalade" factory opposite the Railway Stations imparts an air of commercial prosperity to a hitherto unattractive approach to the city.

The Neighbourhood of Oxford abounds with picturesque and interesting spots, offering strong inducements to the visitor to devote a few days to excursions in the surrounding country. Within a short radius there is ample choice of shady lanes and rustic villages ; of historic sites, such as Woodstock and Blenheim, or Abingdon ; and of the charming scenery of the Thames. The brief sketch given in pages 126 to 131 will afford an idea of some of the interesting incidents of a river-trip to Nuneham ; while for other villages and towns the reader is referred to our new companion volume "*NEAR OXFORD*," which gives a full account of over a hundred places of interest within fifteen miles.

Readers desirous of information on the constitution and regulations of the University or of the Colleges are referred to the *Oxford University Calendar*, published annually. The History of Oxford may be studied also in various works on the subject, enumerated in our advertising pages, and obtainable at the Publishing Office of this Guide-Book. Complete lists of the Heads of Colleges and Halls, and the Professors and Officials of the City and County, will be found in *Alden's Oxford Almanack*, published annually, price 1*d.*

For many gratifying letters of appreciation received from friends who have made our acquaintance in these pages during past years, we offer our grateful thanks. Once more we cordially invite communications, and any suggestion for the improvement of the Guide in future editions will be gladly welcomed.



BLENHEIM PALACE.

BLENHEIM Palace and Gardens are open to Visitors every Tuesday and Friday during the summer. Hours of admission to the Palace, 12 till 3; to the Gardens, 12 till 4. Tickets to be obtained at the Porter's Lodge at the entrance to the Palace. The Park is open free daily.

NUNEHAM Park is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays, during the Summer months: and on the Bank Holidays. The Gardens may be seen from 2 to 5 p.m. on Tuesdays, and on Thursdays after July 1st. Tickets by letter only to Mr. H. Gale, Nuneham Courtenay, Oxford.

Visitors to Oxford

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* * SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the convenience of Tourists whose time during the day is occupied in sight-seeing, we are happy to arrange to send parcels of *Photographs*, &c., to their Hotels, for inspection and choice during hours when the shops are closed.

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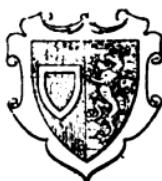
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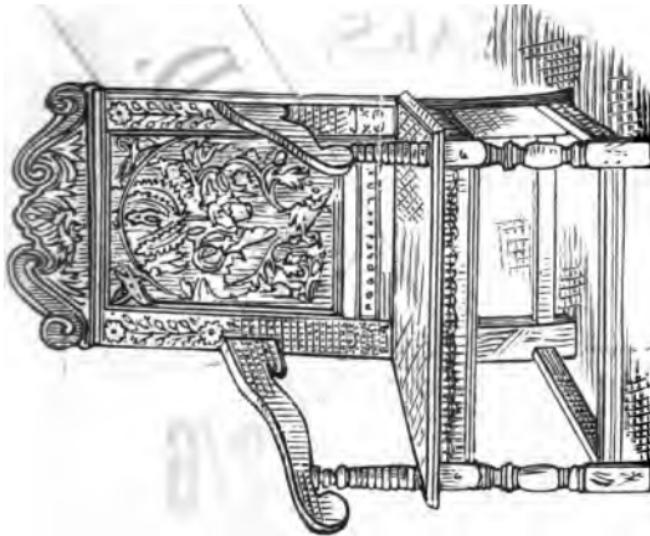
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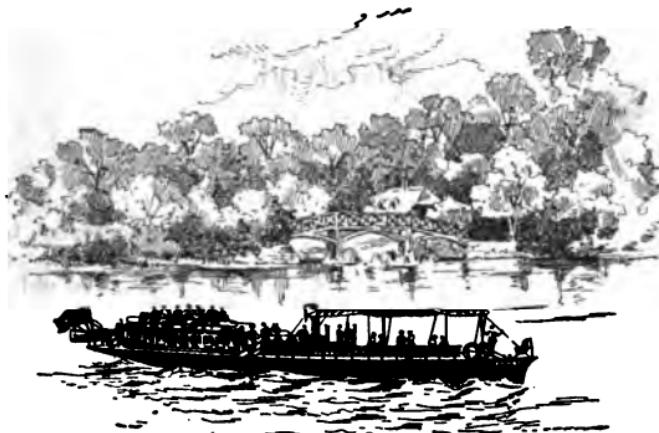
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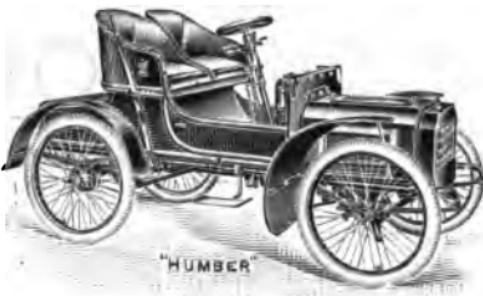
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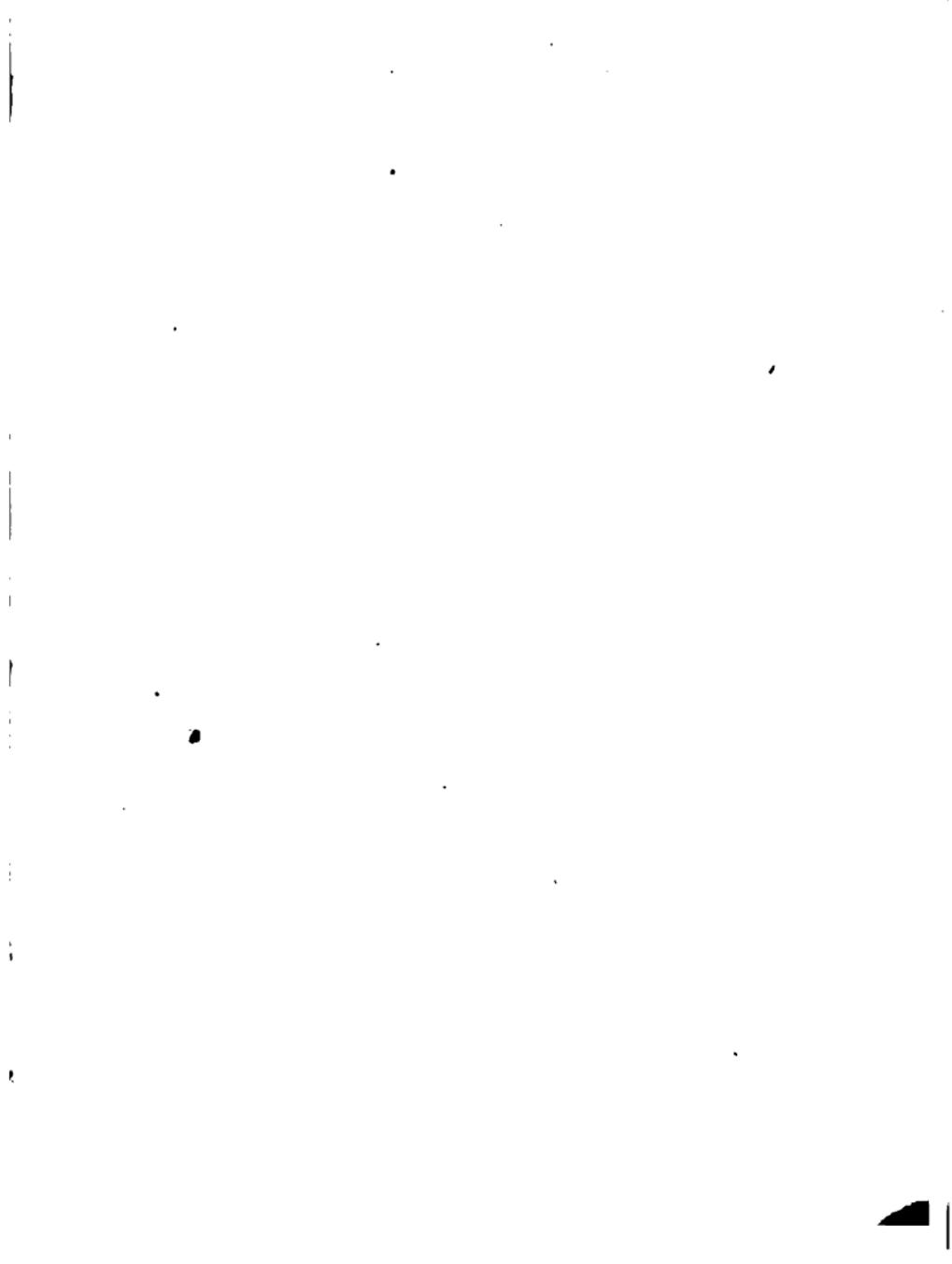
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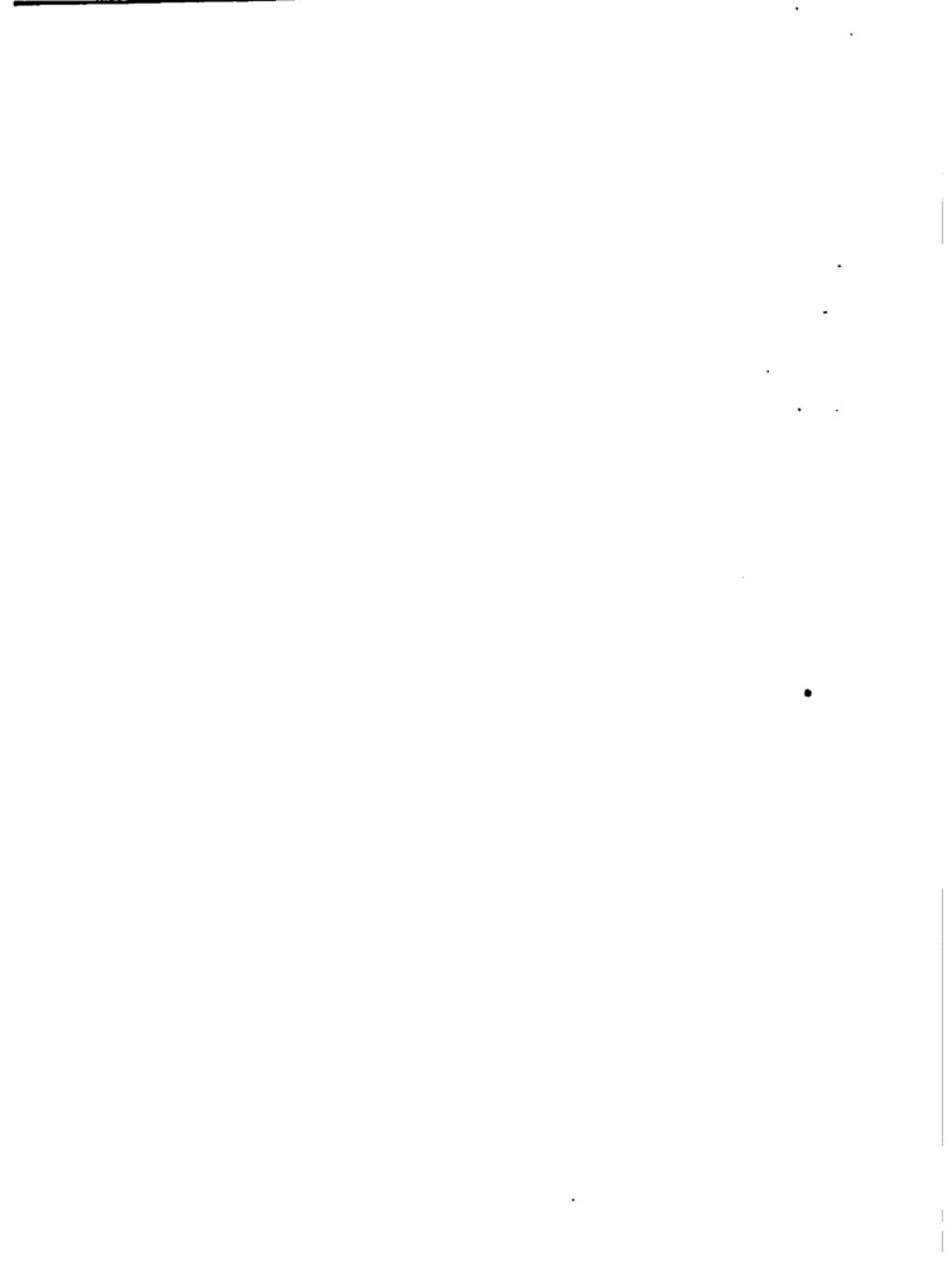
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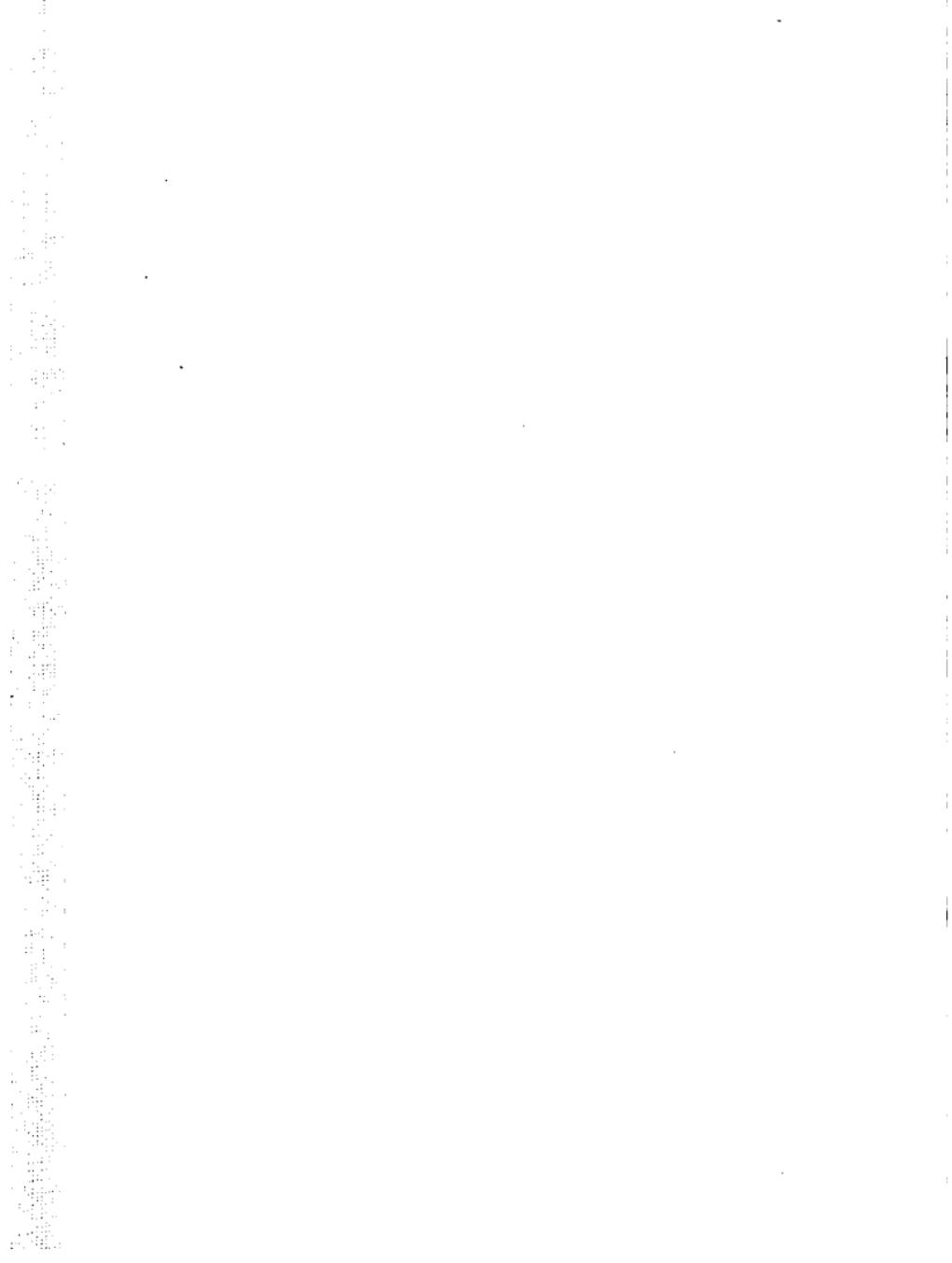
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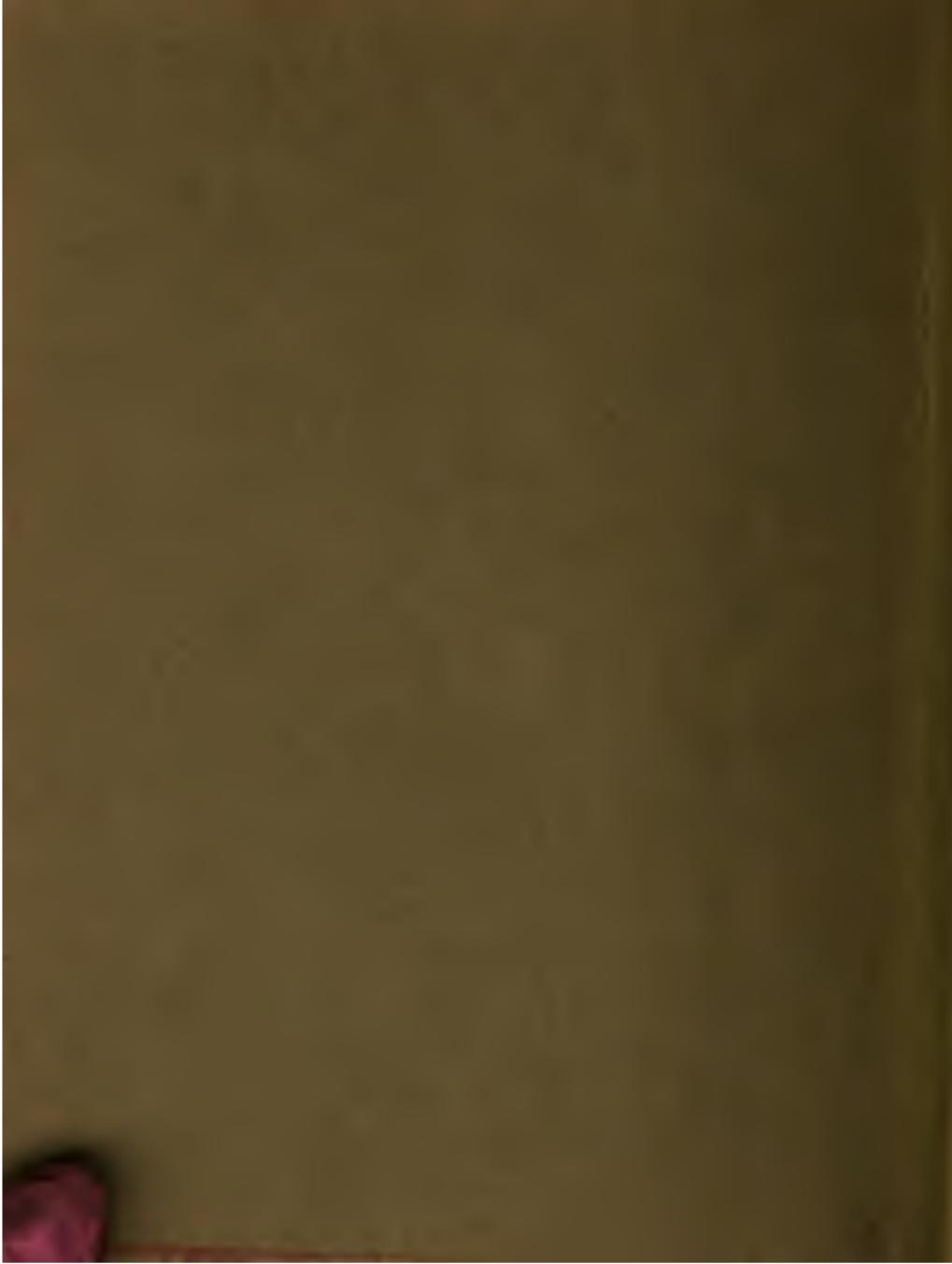
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